The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1838. NO. 26.

For the Colonization Herald.

REMINISCENCES OF COLONIZATION.

No. II.

The Religious Intelligencer, published in New Haven, Connecticut, purely evangelical in its essence, was found so well to harmonize with the Bible that it was sought, and read, and approved, in some sense, as a guide, for its correctness in opinion, rectitude in doctrine, and safety in duty enjoined. And the full approbation of the Intelligencer, of the usefulness of the Memoirs of Mills, a considerable part of which being occupied by details of "His exertions in behalf of Africa," as agent of the American Colonization Society, is evidence of the singleness of Christian feeling at the time on the great subject of colonization. Some further extracts from the selected articles of this periodical may strengthen the proof.

The following "extract of a letter from a clergyman travelling in Virginia," appears in the Intelligencer for June 1816, the year previous to the existence of a remedy by the formation of the Colonization Society. Hence the air of despondency in its termination.

"I am much pleased with the liberal and humane views of many of the Virginians respecting slavery. There are many things, relative to this subject, to pain the heart of every benevolent and pious man: but their condition is daily improving, and there are hundreds, who would rejoice to set their slaves free, if any plan could be devised, by which it could be done with safety to society and to the advantage of the blacks."

Under the head "Domestic Intelligence," the Intelligencer introduces a memorial to Congress by the officers of the Society, in February, 1817, in this manner: "A Society has lately been organised, by gentlemen of the first respectability, at the city of Washington, called *The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.*"

In a number for May of the same year it inserts, preceded by a remark of its own, all of which that relates to the subject under consideration I transcribe entire, the following. "From the National Intelligencer—Colonization of free blacks. The following extract of a letter will show that the minds of the people of colour are awake to the great plan now in contemplation, of making them a distinct people; that, as far as they understand the subject, they are earnestly desirous of such a separation, and that the better informed look to Africa as a proper place for their establishment." *Extract*—"I stated in my last to you, that, in Philadelphia, the people of colour were in great agitation on the subject of being colonized. Some person at Washington had sent a printed circular addressed to the ministers of religion among the people of colour, and to some others who were respectable among them. The circular contained an inflammatory address on the subject of the proposed colony, urging the free blacks to sign petitions against the execution of the intended plan. A printed petition was also sent to them ready for signing. They had called a meeting of their people at one of their churches in the city, at which they reckoned three thousand to be present. (The number is no doubt overrated.) The three congregations of Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, each appointed a committee of three, who with their ministers, were to act as circumstances might require. On the Wednesday evening after I left you, I spent two hours with eleven of them, endeavouring to satisfy them of the purity of our designs, and to ascertain their own views and wishes on the subject. In the end they gave a unanimous expression of their perfect conviction, that benevolence to them and to the land of their fathers dictated the present movements, and the hand of God was secretly moving in this business. There was the same unanimity as to the necessity of being separated from the whites, forming an establishment for themselves. Of the eleven present, eight gave their opinion in favour of an establishment *in Africa*, as the situation where they would have the fairest prospects of becoming a great and independent people. I think this affords a fair opportunity to judge how the people of colour would generally decide on the subject of colonization, when fairly presented for decision. Especially when we consider that the minds of these people were in a very disturbed state when they met this evening, their passions considerably heated, and their fears alarmed. The more enlightened they were, the more decisively they expressed themselves on the desirableness of becoming a separate people."

By this extract we are able to locate the origin of a modern combination, professedly philanthropic, whose source it would seem is a deadly hostility to the very being of the American Colonization Society. The fire-brand was hurled from the city of Washington; and with well directed aim, as a larger number of free men of colour of piety and intelligence, was then collected as residents in Philadelphia, than was to be found in any other place within the same territorial limit, probably, in the United States. But no extensive combustion ensued, very little indication of excessive heat, which by the application of common sense with piety and intelligence was readily smothered. The leaven was cast into a mass where was no congenial principle, and when it wrought, the venom was ejected. This same spirit, having been secretly at work during a lapse of many years, now, with more than seven-fold augmented power, re-occupies the tenement; brandishes the instruments of death, until recently, partially concealed by a cloak of philanthropy; and the depressed, deceived man of colour, goaded and harassed in his feelings, his mind warped and distracted by prejudice through misinformation, is made to act counter to his own best good, aggravates his wretchedness, and himself becomes the instrument of its perpetuity.

In a single notice which I find, of "a meeting of a respectable portion of the free people of colour of the city of Richmond," soon after the formation of the Colonization Society, it might seem the Washington operator was partially successful: owing, by rational conjecture, to intellectual deficiency. This meeting of a part of the free men of colour of Richmond was characterized by moderation, and resulted in a preamble and resolution, unanimously adopted; a connected extract from which, comprising nearly the whole, may justify my conjecture. "We perfectly agree with the society, that is not only proper, but would ultimately tend to the benefit and advantage of a great portion of our suffering fellow-creatures, to be colonized; but while we thus express our entire approbation of a measure, laudable in its purposes and beneficent in its designs, it may not be improper in us to say, we prefer being colonized in the most remote corner of the land of our nativity, to being exiled to a foreign country.

And Whereas, The president and board of managers of the said society have been pleased to leave it to the entire discretion of Congress, to provide a suitable place for carrying their laudable intentions into effect,

Be it therefore resolved, That we respectfully submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it would not be an act of charity to grant us a small portion of their territory, either on the Missouri river, or any place that may seem to them most conducive to the public good, and our future welfare; subject, however, to such rules and regulations as the government of the United States may think proper to adopt."

"W. W. BOWLER, *Chairman.*"

"LANTEY CROW, *Secretary.*"

"EPHRAIM SPEED, *Moderator.*"

These men had hearts at least, to feel, and a will to acknowledge their belief of the humane intentions of the Colonization Society.

The government of the United States is impressed with such active jealousy of any similitude of *imperium in imperio* establishments, and visits with such exterminating violence, any people who are so unfortunate as to be unable to derive the fashion of their countenance from a European model, that, I venture to say, were these free men of colour of Richmond now to express their unbiased opinion of colonizing, they would be unanimous in their decision with the three congregations of Philadelphia, "in favour of an establishment *in Africa*, as the situation where they could have the fairest prospects of becoming a great and independent people." Nor do I hazard any thing in advancing the opinion that no intelligent black man in our country, not acted upon by pernicious counsel, would differently decide.

Without hyperbole, the motives that incited philanthropists to concur in the association which constitutes the American Colonization Society, comprise more important objects than those of any other association ever formed. To elevate, to advance, to nationalize, the depressed black man of our country, by possessing and occupying by Christian colonies, the slave-mart of the world, and thus to stifle slavery in embryo, to rescue captive Africa, and add a nation to the kingdom of the Redeemer, are some of the objects in its direct scope. Oppressed by the magnitude of some of the evils lying at their threshhold, requiring prompt and efficient remedy, and by the great weight of responsibility in devising and applying it, never did men more humbly and more assiduously endeavour to obtain divine direction. They prayed, they deliberated, they inquired, they explored, they laboured. We have seen, by an extract from a letter to his father, the confidence which these preparatory measures infused into the mind, and through the whole man, of the never-tiring Mills. "You will readily conceive that my first impression was favourable, from the circumstance that a prayer meeting preceded the discussion." We have seen, too, the opinion of John Kizell, a redeemed slave, who had then had a colonial experience of twenty years in Sierra Leone. "He does not allow that this plan originated in America, but insists that it had its origin in heaven," and the most virulent calumniator of the Society, cannot, in the history of the world, point to a similar establishment which has more signally received the approbation and protection of the great Head of the church.

A short address "*To the People of the United States*," in July, after the formation of the Society, signed "Bushrod Washington, president," on behalf of the Board of Managers, "being about to enter upon the prosecution of the great objects of the Institution," closes thus, "The Board do not think it necessary to comment upon the many and obvious benefits that may result from the labours they are engaged in."

"The love of our own country, and benevolence to the cause of our suffering fellow-men, conspire to offer the most persuasive motives. To these are to be added far higher and more animating inducements, of being the instruments of a gracious Providence in dispensing the light of Christian hope and joy over a benighted and important portion of the earth."

The following "extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia" dated January, 1818, speaks for itself. "Mr. Mills and Mr. Burgess, I am happy to say, are greatly encouraged in the important work they have undertaken, by their visit to England. In the few hours that have been spent together, I am pleased to observe the apparent suitability of the two individuals, to act together as pioneers in the important undertaking, for the success of which daily petitions will ascend on high, from multitudes on both sides of the vast Atlantic, who feel for the much injured sons of Africa, and look for the blessing of him who alone can effectually prosper the work. The object is felt here to be deeply interesting, and particularly so by a valued friend I conversed with yesterday, with whom and the late venerated Granville Sharp, the settlement at Sierra Leone originated, in calling the attention of the friends of humanity to the object, after weighing together the prosperity and practicability of the measure."

Those standard-bearers in the army of the foe, who, a few years back, so conspicuously inscribed upon their banner the "venerated" name here introduced, may be surprised, possibly chagrined, to find it thus associated. Greatly instrumental in founding the colony of Sierra Leone, GRANVILLE SHARP, as history records in another place, made diligent search in London for men of colour to send out to the settlement. His then surviving partner in this humane effort, felt a deep interest in "the attention of the friends of humanity" to the establishment of an American colony, "after weighing together the prosperity and practicability of the measure," by the experience of twenty-five years before the world, in the establishment of the British colony.

A short extract of letters from Messrs. Mills and Burgess, in London, I transcribe entire, from a number of the Religions Intelligencer for May, 1818. "Mr. Wilberforce has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary. His lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution and designs of the American Society. He cast his eyes at our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the governor of Sierra Leone and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage and assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast.

"Mr. Wilberforce has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a Christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made in our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayer to the Preserver of men, that he would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse abroad divine knowledge. In some future letters, we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favours which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shown themselves 'ready to every good work,' disregarding distinctions of nations, land or colour."

This is followed in the Intelligencer by the information contained in an "Extract—London, January 28. In opposition to opinions now circulated in the United States, the colony at Sierra Leone was never more flourishing," adding some details of its prosperity.

The following connected extract is from an ADDRESS—*To the Churches on the subject of Slavery.*

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, having taken into consideration the subject of SLAVERY, think proper to make known their sentiments upon it to the churches and people under their care." After a general view of slavery, they say,

"We rejoice that the church to which we belong commenced as early as any other in this country, the good work of endeavouring to put an end to slavery, and that in the same work, many of its members have ever since been, and now are among the most active, vigorous, and efficient labours. We do, indeed, tenderly sympathize with those portions of our church and our country, where the evils of slavery have been entailed upon them; where the *great* and *the most virtuous part* of the *community* abhor slavery, and wish its extermination, as sincerely as any others, but where the number of slaves, their ignorance, and their vicious habits generally render an immediate and universal emancipation inconsistent, alike with the safety and happiness of the master and the slave. With those who are thus circumstanced, we repeat that we tenderly sympathize. At the same time, we earnestly exhort them to continue, and, if possible, to increase their exertions to effect a total abolition of slavery. We exhort them to suffer no greater delay to take place in this most interesting concern than a regard to public welfare *truly* and *indispensably* demands.

As our country has inflicted a most grievous injury on the unhappy Africans, by bringing them into slavery, we cannot, indeed, urge that we should add a second injury to the first, by emancipating them in such manner as that they will be likely to destroy themselves or others. But we do think that our country ought to be governed in this matter, by no other consideration than an honest and impartial regard to the happiness of the injured party; uninfluenced by the expense or inconvenience which such regard may involve. We therefore warn all who belong to our denomination of Christians against unduly extending this plea of necessity; against making it a cover for the love and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable, to extinguish the evil.

And we at the same time exhort others to forbear harsh censures, and uncharitable reflections on their brethren, who unhappily live among slaves, whom they cannot immediately set free; but who, at the same time, are really using all their influence, and all their endeavors, to bring them into a state of freedom, as soon as a door for it can be opened.

Having thus expressed our views of slavery, and of the duty indispensably incumbent on all Christians to labour for its complete extinction, we proceed to recommend (and we do it with all the earnestness and solemnity which this momentous subject demands,) a particular attention to the following points.

1. We recommend to all our people to patronize and encourage the Society, lately formed, for colonizing, in Africa, the land of their ancestors, the people of colour in our country. We hope that much good may result from the plans and efforts of this Society. And while we exceedingly rejoice to have witnessed its origin and organization among the *holders of slaves*, as giving an unequivocal pledge of their desire to deliver themselves and their country from the calamity of slavery; we hope that those portions of the American Union, whose inhabitants are by a gracious Providence, more favourably circumstanced, will cordially, and liberally, and earnestly co-operate with their brethren, in bringing about the great end contemplated."

Two other "points" relate to the religious instruction of slaves, and to their treatment.

"Passed by the *unanimous* vote of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and signed by their order, by

"J. J. JANEWAY, *Moderator.*"

"*Philadelphia, June* 2, 1818."

And has Christianity thus deteriorated in the brief space of twenty years? Has her silver so soon become dross? her gold become dim? What has made such havoc with the greatest beauty of the Church, *unanimity?* Perhaps the answer of another question may answer this. "Whence come wars and fightings among you?"

In 1819 an Auxiliary Colonization Society was formed in New Haven, Connecticut. The Report of "The Committee to whom was referred a vote of the Citizens of New Haven," is signed "David Daggett." From the address, on presenting the Constitution for the acceptance of their Constituents, I extract the following.

"The Colonization Society was formed at the Metropolis of the United States, by some of the wisest and best men of our nation. Its object is to promote the welfare of that long injured and degraded portion of the human race, the Africans and their descendants."

"It will be seen that the immediate object in view by this effort, is to provide an asylum on the west coast of Africa, the land of themselves and their fathers, for the people of colour who are now free, or who may become free, as well as for those who may be, according to the laws of the country, arrested in their way to slavery, by the armed ships of our nation."

"And is there nothing worthy of consideration; nay, is there not something animating in the idea, that by these exertions, under the smiles of Heaven, we may contribute to restore some of that long abused race to the land of their nativity—the land of their fathers? It is the only atonement that can be made to these sufferers, for evils unspeakably great. Shall it not be attempted?"

"Will it be said that it is not practicable? Are we certain of this?"

"'There is a lion in the way' has not deterred wise and good men, in every age, from enterprises which have been followed with consequences immensely important and beneficial to mankind."

A "Circular of the American Colonization Society" of 1819, which speaks of "unexpected embarrassments, and unavoidable delays," which had held them in suspense about fitting out an expedition to Africa, adds, "We have been much encouraged to break through opposing difficulties, by the great importunity of a considerable number of coloured people, who had made their arrangements for a removal, and expressed the greatest mortification at the thought of a disappointment."

Having thus concisely traced the history of the American Colonization Society from the epoch of its existence down to the interesting period of its practical operations, and, "copy" failing, my pursuit ceases. Thus much may suffice, however, to animate, especially in our young men, the recollection of an event, second only in importance and interest on our national records.

My registry contains some notice of the transactions of a kindred Society, cognate in exalted acts of humanity, cemented by like endurance of persecution, therefore; which, to the general philanthropist, may not be destitute of interest, or here inappropriate.

The following is from the "eleventh report of the African Institution." "State of Western Africa.—Slave Trade. The subscribers were informed, in the last Report, that Dr. Hogan had gone out as Chief Justice to Sierra Leone; and the Directors expressed their persuasion that he was anxiously disposed to further the objects of the Institution. In this hope they have not been disappointed. By intelligence received from that able and enlightened friend to the African race, it appears that he arrived at Sierra Leone early in 1816; and that, in the short space of six months, he had, in the discharge of his official duty, rescued from the miseries of a hopeless bondage, and placed in a state of freedom and comparative happiness, more than fifteen hundred of our fellow-creatures. We had been most assiduously engaged in the investigation of the slave causes, which had come before him; and, early in the month of October last, had already decided twenty-two of those causes. But, of all these, only one vessel was restored to the owners; and, even in that case the Chief Justice entertained doubts whether she, too, ought not to have been condemned."

Forcibly as such transactions commend themselves to the hearts of Christians, by the deduction of a species of mock philanthropy they are highly imbued with "wickedness." African colonizing is "wickedness," which necessarily acts in all co-operators; Sierra Leone is an African colony, ergo, Dr. Hogan, as Chief Justice of the colony in "rescuing from the miseries of a hopeless bondage, placing in a state of freedom and comparative happiness, more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED of our fellow creatures," perpetrated great "wickedness."

But as, however denominated, I do, in my inmost heart, approve and love such deeds, so do I cherish with love, honor, admiration, the memory of the perpetrator. And that I may indulge the infirmity, the degeneracy if it be such, that I may linger by the remains of the exalted offender, further develope the energy of his mind and warmth of affection, I transcribe the following vigorous, animating sketch from the "Report."

"With respect to the state of the Colony at Sierra Leone, the Chief Justice makes the following very striking remarks:"

"I have always thought, that, in the infancy of such a settlement, the certainty of its striking a deep root was the most important point, and ought to be the main consideration. The little vicissitudes of occasional blight or partial bloom, if they do not materially affect the vitality of the trunk, are scarcely ever worthy of the attention of a statesman, who wishes to legislate for a lengthened series of generations, and to provide for the interests of a remote posterity. I compassionate the weakness, therefore, that can dwell with emphasis on the minute fractions of good or of evil, which may have resulted from any particular system of measures at such a period of prematurity. For my own part I am perfectly satisfied to find a solid foundation of British pre-eminence, and of African civilization, laid here within the short space of one quarter of a century. A population of 10,000 free men collected on one spot so favourably situated, and guided and governed with a view to such noble and ennobling objects, forms too grand a stride in the moral march of human affairs, not to fix the attention of an enlightened observer, and cast into the shade every lesser consideration. When it is remembered, besides, that the numbers now actually in the course of intellectual cultivation, in the various schools and public Institutions in this Colony, exceed one thousand, you will do justice to the feeling that leads me to the indulgence of prospective rather than retrospective views; to a calm and encouraging anticipation of the future, in preference to a captious discussion of the past; to a settled, firm, and immoveable conviction, that the good or evil management of former times can have no other effect, in the revival of contentious questions respecting it, than to create disunion between the otherwise concurrent advocates of the common cause. I take this colony, therefore, as it is; and, looking steadily, to the great objects which it was from its first settlement intended to promote, am WELL CONTENT."

How high in excellence, how grand, how sublime, how godlike, such views. The world is the field of such a man's operations. His care, his suffering race.

But, how sickening, how heart-rending, to come down from the contemplation of such views, to turn to those of an opposing cast. How limited, how diminutive, how censorious, how be-littling, how dictatorial, how unlike. Which seem to say, unless dispensed by our scheme, beneficence shall be withheld.

The recollection of the manner in which newspapers of the time, announced to their readers the formation of the American Colonization Society, and, in which minor associations and individuals spoke of it, ought not to be lost. "Men of the first respectability"—"wisest and best men of our nation," are not unmeaning, or mere complimentary, epithets. And the mantles of the departed rest upon their successors. To say that such men may mistake, is simply saying they are human. To affirm that they are vicious, and wilfully err, is, in common courtesy exceedingly unbecoming, with Christian fellowship inconsistent. If he who says to his brother, Raca, only, shall be in danger of the council, how shall these escape.

The pain of the wounded sensibility of men actively engaged in this comprehensive charity, when their motives are impeached, the wisdom of their measures impugned, will be alleviated by an approving conscience, and the thankfulness of nations. "For this is thankworthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully." And this "is acceptable with God."

They will receive the commendation of their fellow citizens also, in that they pursue their elevated course, intent upon the great objects in view, without deviating to the right hand or to the left to combat assailants, to the waste of their Lord's goods. By their manner they say, "We are doing a great work, so that we cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst we leave it, and come down to contend." And the work will go on, and will be completed, for the name of the Lord shall be magnified in all the earth, and he will not forego his own glory.

Could rivers of tears soften the obduracy of those who declare that "the people" shall not go, they would be poured forth; and upon those who virtually say the work shall not go on, that traffic in human flesh shall not cease, that the mart of the world shall not be broken up, I would mart emphatically urge the solemn admonition, "Pause, pause, for heaven's sake, pause!"

A NEW ENGLAND MAN.

April, 1838.

For the Colonization Herald.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

No. V.

In addition to the timely assistance rendered the colony by the Prince Regent, one of her most esteemed officers, midshipman Gordon, and eleven seamen volunteered to remain at the settlement to assist the colonists in their extremity, and to secure the guarantee of the truce concluded by Capt. Laing.* This generous conduct resulted in the death of the heroic and amiable Gordon and eight of his companions. They all fell victims to the climate, within four weeks of the sailing of the Prince Regent. Mr. Ashmun, in communicating the intelligence of this melancholy event to Lieutenant Rothway, commander of his B. M. brig Snapper, says—"To express the regret I feel, that a measure so full of benevolence as the leaving this little force with us should have so disastrous an issue, it is superfluous to attempt, as I should wrong my own feelings.

"We have derived from the presence of these unfortunate men a great benefit; it assisted in a powerful manner to allay the warlike spirit of the natives; inspired a fresh spirit of resolution into our people, and relieved them for nearly three weeks from a part of their almost insupportable burthens. I shall rest it with the honor of my government, to make such an acknowledgment of the favors rendered by the officers and other agents of yours employed on this coast, as justice and a proper estimate of the beneficial influence of international favors, given and received, plainly dictate."

On the 8th of December, a large privateer schooner, under Colombian colors, came to anchor. From Capt. Welsey, the commander, and his officers, who were natives of the United States, Mr. Ashmun received important aid. During a period of four weeks, the mechanics from the vessel were engaged in putting the defence in a proper state; and the sufferings of the sick and wounded were alleviated by the kind and assiduous attentions of a skilful surgeon.

Mr. Ashmun's health, impaired by excessive and protracted exertion, on the 16th of December entirely gave way; a fever, slow in its approaches, in a few days became constant, and reduced him to a state of hopeless debility. It was not until the middle of February that he was again able to take an active part in the affairs of the colony.

In the mean time, two of the captive children had been given up by the natives, in consideration of a small gratuity. Five were still retained; for whose release a very extravagant ransom was demanded, which it was resolved not to pay.

A redeeming trait in the native character was exhibited in the treatment of these helpless and tender captives. It was the first object of the captors to place them under the maternal care of several aged women; who in Africa, as elsewhere, are proverbially tender and indulgent. These protectresses, at an early period of the truce, sent to the colony to inquire the proper kinds of food, and mode of preparing it, to which the youngest had been accustomed. The affections of their little charge were so completely won, in the four months of their captivity, as to oblige their own parents, at the end of that time, literally to tear them away from their keepers, amidst the most affecting demonstrations of mutual attachment. This event did not occur until the 12th of March, 1823, when their gratuitous restoration was voted almost unanimously in a large council of native chiefs.

At this period the colonists were in a [illegible] For though relieved from the fearful dangers which had threatened them, while surrounded by savage foes thirsting for their blood, they experienced all the bad effects resulting from the confusion and derangement of affairs produced by a protracted war. Their provisions were nearly consumed. Their farms were either wholly uncleared, or lying waste. Their houses were in a wretched state, quite unfit for the approaching rainy season; and, worse than all, habits of indolence and improvidence had, in many cases, been induced by their irregularities of life.

Again, a kind Providence brought them succour in their great extremity. On the 31st of March, the U. S. ship Cyane, R. T. Spence, Esq. commander, arrived off Mesurado. Capt. Spence immediately made the most active exertions in behalf of the colony, not only in supplying the immediate wants of the people, but in arrangements for their permanent advantage. With great labor he had, while at Sierra Leone, caused the hulk of the long before condemned and dismantled schooner Augusta, to be floated, and metamorphosed into a seaworthy and useful vessel; on board of which he placed a crew and a quantity of stores for the settlement, under the command of Lieutenant Richard Dashiell. Not satisfied with this important service, on his arrival at the cape, he caused the foundations of the martello tower to be immediately laid, which, seconded by the disinterested zeal of his officers, he saw nearly completed; and the agent's house rendered habitable, chiefly by the labor of his own crew, before the 20th of April.

The rapid spread of the fever among his crew compelled Capt. Spence to desist from his praiseworthy efforts, before the completion of his designs. The benevolent spirit which prompted this excellent man in his laborious and protracted exertions in behalf of the colony, is the more striking, from the circumstance of his suffering under great debility at the time, from a fever contracted in the West Indies. His crew, too, were enfeebled by the cruise, of some months, in those latitudes.

Dr. Dix, the surgeon of the Cyane, was the earliest victim of that generous zeal, which marked the efforts of all that gallant band, for the advancement of the colony. "This lamented man had watched with interest the progress of the colony from its earliest existence—had visited and administered relief to the emigrants when at Sherboro; and the tears of a grateful people fell into his grave, which they closed with their own hands over his ashes."

The Cyane sailed on the 21st of April.

Mr. Richard Seaton, the first clerk of the Cyane, a young man of great promise, and much esteemed by all who knew him, remained, with the approbation of Capt. Spence, to assist Mr. Ashmun in his arduous duties. His prudence and judgment, aided by manners the most gentle and conciliating, had already won the confidence of the colonists, and endeared him to Mr. Ashmun, when, in the first week of May, he was seized by a violent attack of fever, and in a short time hurried into eternity.

"The Board of Managers, aware of the dangers of the settlement, had early in the preceding winter determined to despatch a reinforcement of emigrants, with stores, under the direction of Dr. Ayres, whose improved health now permitted him to resume his duties, as principal agent and physician in the colony. This gentleman embarked at Baltimore, on board the brig Oswego, with sixty-one colored passengers, on the 16th of April, and arrived at Cape Mesurado on the 24th of May. Such an accession to the numbers and resources of the colony could not fail to confirm the hopes and resolutions of the earlier settlers, who had so long borne up against want, and malevolence, and misfortune."

It is painful to record the death of so many, whose generous devotion to this holy cause claims for them our spontaneous gratitude and affection. But we must add to the lengthening list the name of Lieut. Dashiell, who was left by Captain Spence in command of the schooner Augusta, for the protection of the colony. He died at Sierra Leone on the 22d of June.

Mr. Ashmun, in speaking of his death, says, "He was a shock of corn, taken into his master's granary, fully ripe. Often have we mingled our devotions,

* The distinguished African traveller.

while cruising the African coast, and several times entered into a very particular detail of our mutual griefs and temptations. His were many; but they were richly mingled with spiritual comforts, and overcome by a vigorous faith in the Redeemer. The unexpected intelligence of his death depresses my spirits."

On the arrival of Dr. Ayres, as principal agent, both of the government and the society, Mr. Ashmun was relieved from the weight of care and labor which had nearly worn him out. Dr. Ayres immediately entered with vigor and zeal upon his official duties. The erection of houses, the surveying and distribution of land to the new settlers, and the general care of the government, gave him unceasing employment.

Nothing was left undone by this gentleman, which an ardent zeal and indefatigable exertions could accomplish, to correct the evils which had grown out of the hitherto irregular and unsettled state of affairs. The system of government was improved, arrangements were made for the better disposition of supplies from the public store. The site of the town was accurately surveyed and judiciously laid off; and an impartial distribution was made of the lots and plantations.

Some of the earlier settlers however were dissatisfied with these arrangements. "As the founders and defenders of the colony, they considered themselves entitled to peculiar privileges; and earnestly contended for an admission of their right to retain the grounds upon which they had originally fixed their habitations."

The health of Dr. Ayres soon began to fail, under the combined effect of the climate and his incessant labors, and in a few months he was reduced to such a state that his recovery, in Africa, was considered hopeless; accordingly, in December, he took passage for the United States in the packet ship Fidelity, of Baltimore, and the government of the colony was again thrown upon Mr. Ashmun.

Before proceeding with the history of events as connected with the colony, it is necessary to allude briefly to matters of a personal nature, touching the connection of Mr. Ashmun with the colony and the society, which we will reserve to the next number. T. B.

To the Editor of the Colonization Herald.

ANTRIM, Greene Co., Ohio, May 18th, 1838.

Sir—I was rejoiced to find that you were favored with a heart and means, not only to hold on, but to make progress in the glorious cause of African colonization, by enlarging and rendering more frequent the issues of your journal, devoted to that enterprise. A few copies came to the post-office of our village: one you generally address to our infant society, for which it feels truly grateful; please accept my acknowledgments in its behalf. The society have not made provision to remit for the number of copies which they have ordered. Their meetings have hitherto been "short and far between." I inclose ten dollars; the note is as good as any money of the kind which we can obtain in this part. I do this without either orders or aid from the society, but in the faith that it will not ultimately refuse either. I know the emergencies of an editor do not correspond well with the dilatory spirit of a heedless community. I will endeavor to have the balance, if any, remitted soon. You will please receipt in my copy of the Colonization Herald for ten dollars, as a voucher on my behalf to the society.

Permit me here to express a wish to see a series of well written articles inserted in your Herald, contrasting the cause of popular abolitionism, and colonization. Our neighborhood is but an humble theatre of action, yet it is advancing to some importance; and the friends of abolitionism have been exerting an extraordinary zeal to get and obtain the advance ground. I would be glad to see the principles of all— unched in the abolition society, clearl

They'll make your dim eyes bleer and dull
And turn your white skins yellow. mobocracy,

"They'll cause the little ... developed.

Our phrenzied mobs, that form and explode almost at the same instant, have but some small object in view—a house, a printing press, &c.—but the abolition society, though formed upon the radical principles of mobocracy, (as it takes the law in its own hands, &c.) yet the magnitude of its contemplated object is such, that it requires longer time to marshal a sufficiency of force to effect what it has in view. We speak of its *tendency*, rather than the actuating motives of individuals, when we state that the vast object of the abolition society *mob* is the reduction of every thing in the standing organic order of church and state throughout the union, under its own sovereign jurisdiction. You have a respectable number of talented correspondents. I would not pretend to assume a place among them; and were I otherwise qualified, distance would plead an apology. The above, however, I thought of suggesting, as a view that would be gratifying to many of your readers. The Alton affair has been much agitated by the abolition society of this region; and I am willing to view it as a fair test, *in embryo*, of the consequence of abolition principles, when carried out, to affect the *nation*, as they did in that case affect the community of Alton. And what could more resemble the Robespierre scenes of the French revolution? The law equally trampled upon, on both sides; each party taking it in their own hands, and wantonly shedding the blood of fellow mortals, without the shadow of authority, either from God or man. And when we think of a Herald of the Cross thus engaged, and a ringleader of such measures, can we but exclaim, "quæ illum dementia capit?" "What madness hath possessed him?"

In taking a general view of the measures of the abolition and the colonization societies, I think it obvious to any one that both are in error on one point. The abolition society and its contributions are a source of home speculation, by the *excess* of their travelling agency. Of this, there is altogether too little in the other society. There is an extensive region around where I live—and I know not that I could limit it within the bounds of Ohio state—that is ripe for the harvest; all that is wanted, is for some one to thrust in the sickle. The cause is one that must progress, unless shamefully abandoned, until Africa is evangelized, by the emigration of blacks from America. It will bear to be pressed to any conceivable extent, without grazing on the civil or religious order of any sect or region. Do, then, if possible, let us have a few Pinneys in the state of Onio.

Providence may thus call good out of the malignant evils of abolitionism; as he sometimes benefits a community by visiting it with a pestilence, in raising up or sending forth to that district more skilful physicians, and by making the community generally better acquainted with the art of health. I am aware that at your distance it is next to impossible to ascertain the amount of partiality that might be drawn forth from every neighborhood in the state of Ohio. The reports made by the travelling agents of the abolition societies, are nearer the reverse, than the letter of truth. Nor can a mere sojourner in a neighborhood easily ascertain the true state and feelings of the community: he will have to judge from the noise and action. This lies so eminently on the abolition side, that one member of this society will be heard to say more, and will obtrude his views upon the attention of others more, in a given time, than a score of prudent friends to the cause of colonization. In the country we have enclosures called barn-yards; in the summer they are the rendezvous of domesticated fowls of various kinds; a kind called guinea fowls are remarkably noisy—so much so, that, especially when travellers are passing, one will make more clamor than one hundred of other kinds. The stranger, judging from the sound, would be led very naturally to suppose that this was almost, if not altogether, the only kind of fowl on the farm; but on examination, he would very likely find that the proportion was as one to one hundred. You can easily apply the allusion.

Very respectfully, I am your sincere friend,

S. F.

From the Liberia Herald of March, 1838.

In our last number, we recorded a caveat, that no satisfaction could, at present be obtained from the Dey people, for the murder of Logan, and the spoliation of his property. We are happy to be able to say, that our fears were unfounded; that a negotiation has been opened, and all satisfaction obtained that could, under the peculiar circumstances, be expected. Logan, as we stated before, was murdered by the Mandingoes and Kondahs. The territory of the cowardly and imbecile Deys, has been for years the scene of a depopulating contest, in which the Kondahs have always been dominant; and so low are the Deys reduced in the means of resistance, that we have no doubt of the truth of their own assertion, that they "*No fit put mouf, King Boson people palaver.*" They have actually been reduced to see their farms and plantations despoiled of all their produce, without daring to put in an objection. When the murder was committed, the Commissioners were assured that Ynamby, the chief of the Kondah warriors, was on the spot, and participated in the spoils. The imbecility of the Deys', however, does not annul their obligation to protect the lives and property of Americans within their territory, according to the stipulations of a treaty, long since entered into by them and this Colony. This treaty was made the ground of the demand for satisfaction. They were requested to deliver up the murderers; to return Harris and the native boy; and to pay the sum of one thousand bars, for the destruction of property, all to be performed within *six months*. The difference, however, between promise and performance, was not forgot; nor the tardiness of our neighbours to come up to their contracts, when they are not compatible with their interests, and therefore, to confine their attention to the subject, a pledge of the whole Dey country was demanded, for the faithful performance of the contract. After long palavering, many protestations of innocence, and still more expressions of regard for "*Merica Man*," they put the *cross* to the deed, which assigned to the American Colonization Society, the territories of their puissant majesties, King Willey and King Jemmy. These mighty domains extend from a small creek opposite Mama's Town, five miles up the St. Paul's River, and back five miles into the interior. This, however, is but a small portion of the Dey country. All the Dey chiefs could not be assembled, nor is there at present a king of that country. Such has been its unsettled state, that since Brister's death, a successor has not been nominated. The sale or transfer of land could not be made, nor any other affair of moment be transacted, but under circumstances of the most pressing character. Such were the present. The Dey's were under considerable apprehension, and, as the depredation was committed in Willey's and Jemmy's territory, they *consented* to the pledge of their land. We are indebted, for the successful termination of this affair, to the diplomatic abilities of James Brown, M. C. and to Captain S. J. White, of Caldwell.

FARMING.

If argument were yet wanted in favour of the comparative ease, and practicablility of African farming: if it yet remained to be proved, that agriculture will open a certain and unfailing source of comfort and competency, we should conclude that no other argument was wanted to set the matter for ever at rest, than pointing at the astonishingly and almost incredibly rapid improvements, which have recently been made on the southern banks of the St. Paul's, by some of our citizens, that have been only a few weeks in the business. Having heard much of the farms, and of the great things that are doing, and to be done, we determined to deepen our former deep, if smallest, on the subject, by personal inspection, as yet f... of this determination, ...ny, and devoted ... conviction days of this ...mes these notes ...ection. In pursuance ... remarks on the ... we have devoted a couple of ly they are ... noon to a visit up the river. Arriving in ... the vicinity of the farms it became a matter of serious deliberation, at which to make the first call. This question could be settled only by the determination of another: who can furnish the best table: whether Roberts, Lewis, or Cheesman. Here we had to press memory to our assistance. Roberts' boat had been seen to start from the wharf with boxes, barrels, and other packages: what could they contain. Not ploughs; nor hoes; nor axes. They must have been edibles. "Pull away boys: we no stop miss Lewis farm now, we go dere by'mbye." "We go miss Roberts farm." Off we went, and soon our progress was arrested by the rocks which form the landing. Here we, (our worthy friend and counsellor, James Brown, being with us, having partaken largely in our deliberations,) were met by the proprietor, with the cordiality and frankness, which every where distinguish the actual lords of the soil, and welcomed to the farm. Though we laboured under the dimness of vision and disinclination to every kind of speculation, which an empty stomach never fails to produce, we had but cast our eyes around, when the reflection at once forced itself upon us, how foolish our people are to be wasting their time and energy in fruitless mercantile pursuits, from which it is impossible they can at present reap any permanent advantage, to the neglect of the cultivation of the soil, which will yield so speedy and ample returns for the time and labour bestowed upon it. We are no visionary. We will not pretend as some have, that our soil is the most productive on earth. Nor that it is most kind in yielding all the articles of necessity and comfort. We know not what may be in other, and to us unknown portions of this terrene; we know not how fertile lands may be in other places. Nor are we much concerned, as this is nearly the only place on earth where there is any thing in earth or air that can gratify our feeling. It is sufficient for our purpose to be able to declare without any fear of contradiction, from those acquainted with the subject, that the land is as fertile, and will yield as abundantly, as any of which the most experienced of the American settlers have any knowledge, in the land from which they came. When we have said this (and we might say more strictly consistent with truth,) we have surely said enough to silence those irresolute and disgraceful complaints against the water, the air, the land, and the every thing else that require a little labour. Think, thought we to ourselves of the unreasonableness of men complaining of being too poor to *farm it:* or of being unable to make a living by agriculture, when at the same time, they possess an unlimited extent of a soil, to which all articles necessary to comfort, are indigenous, and of many of which, it will produce two crops a year. Unconsciously we fell to enumerating the articles, which with a moderate expenditure of money and labour may be raised on an extent of land, which any man in the colony may procure if he please. First, there is the cassado, an excellent farinaceous *radex*, good alike for myself and *mine pig;* secondly, potatoes; thirdly, corn; a farina with whose qualities Americans have not now to be acquainted; fourthly, almost every description of beans and peas. Fifthly, a variety of sallads too tedious to mention. Sixthly, rice, which impinguates one half of the people of the globe. Seventhly, a large list of succulents: Pumpkins, Watermelons, Paw-paws; which last, is a *fac simile* of the pumpkin; the cantelope and the green apple for pies. Eightly, sugar cane. Ninthly, coffee. And tenthly, the palm, in the leaves of which you have shingles for your houses, and hats for your heads. In the sap you have your wine; in the fruit, lard for your table, and oil to cheer the darkness of the night; and if avaricious, and make a stern requisition upon the full resources of the tree, you have, by decapitation, a most delightful cabbage. Wonderful tree!! who would not have a score of them. A goodly array of vegetables. But what in the meat line? Why here are cows, sheep, goats, hogs, ducks, turkeys (we have no need of geese, we are here ourselves,) and fowls. But, then, if a man should devote the whole of his time and attention to these articles, how will he be clothed? Important consideration. Mrs. may not be able to wear so many satins, nor sport such amplitude of sleeves, nor exhibit an ankle shrouded in glossy silk. But it occurred to us that cotton makes good and comfortable apparel, any further, that cotton is another vegetable indigenous to this soil. Admitting then, that his neighbour will be in the same condition with himself, and that no vessel calling here will be in want of a pig or a duck, or a few vegetables, which is a thing very unlikely, if a few acres in one corner of the farm, were allotted to the production of cotton, the last and only remaining difficulty, would be overcome. Here then, is a congeries on one farm of what, to be collected in almost any other country, would require that many different and distant climes be explored. Here, if a man incline to the churl and possess a spice of the misanthrope, he may immure himself within the walls of his enclosure, move about in a little world of his own creation, and have no other communication with the exterior world, than occasionally cocking his ear above his walls, to feast his malignant soul with the cries of the half-starved wretches, who have no farms. Here our reverie was disturbed by the announcement from a cassado-eating urchin, breakfast is ready, sir. There was no time for ceremony. Following the boy, we were introduced to a scene which resuscitated in our recollection what we had read about the squatters, in the forests of America. In the centre of a floor of nature's workmanship, on a *table* which was once, and continued to be, *a box*, the breakfast, wholesome and substantial, was spread. Auxiliary to the teeth, were three knives and three forks; the latter containing three prongs, all told. Beside each man's plate, was a quart of good old stuff, from nature's distillery. Down, on what the classic ancients would call tripods, but what we call *stools*, and at it we went. Excuse the breakfast, gentlemen, said the host, "I did not expect you." Wish you had, muttered we, to ourselves. I must apologize for the arrangements, continued he, you know I have only been established here a short time. Wish you had been five years, rejoined we secretly. The potatoes, cassado and fish, underwent a rapid discussion. Not a word was said, not even on politics, on which we are so passionately fond of discoursing. This important business despatched, we proceeded to an examination of the farm. We now give our opinion in the gross as favourable, as the fare was not exactly the thing we expected; details we may probably give at some future time, of all the farms. Before which, we now put in the caveat, that we may again visit them. We hope these gentlemen will remember, that Editors are curious *critters*. They never give their recommendations gratis. Their hand is a perfect automaton. Nothing imparts more strength and clearness to their description than a good dinner. It clears the head, defecates the visual organ, and enables them to see beauties, where none ever existed, and to discover ingenious contrivances in a machine that is, perhaps, as useless, as the head that recommends it, is stupid.

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1838.

LADIES BAPTIST COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Anniversary of this Society will be held on Wednesday, July 4th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the meeting house of the Spruce Street Baptist Church in Spruce Street, between Fourth and Fifth street... Several addresses will be deli... ...ers. ... and the ... delivered on the occasion.

Secretary La... of the W...

... and he... purpos... Ladies Baptist Colonization Society, Philadelphia.

ELEANOR A. JONES,

COLLECTIONS IN THE CHURCHES.

With a knowledge of the actual state and future prospects of the colonies on the coast of Africa, so recently and fully set forth—the benign influence which they are destined to exert on that continent in the extinction of slavery and the propagation of the Gospel; and on this continent, in preparing a way to a general emancipation of those held in bondage—clergymen of all denominations will, we trust, bear testimony in favor of colonization, by a discourse and collections in their churches. The anniversary of our national independence, now approaching, whilst it serves to remind us all of the blessings which have followed in its train, should prompt us to extend, as far and as fast as consistent with duty to all, the like blessings to those who are cast down in slavery and in sorrow.

The collections made in the three states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, will be transmitted to the treasurers of the societies of those states respectively. Those in other states will find their appropriate destination, by being made subject to the Parent Board at Washington.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

The friends of colonization (who are at the same time the friends of liberty, religion, and progressive civilization) in New Jersey seem to be on the alert. Preparatory meetings are, we see, announced to appoint delegates to the Colonization Convention, which is to be held in Trenton on the 10th of July. With the intelligence of her patriotic citizens, the early zeal she has manifested in the cause, and the known love for it entertained by some of her most distinguished sons, of both political parties, we need not fear that New Jersey will any longer relax in her efforts for its extension and success. The example set by her sisters on either side, New York and Pennsylvania, will serve to stimulate New Jersey to still greater exertions. We may hope to hear that the convention will place her at once in alliance with these states in the line of active and efficient duty; and that her name will be heard on the shore of Africa, breathed forth with gratitude by those who, through her instrumentality, shall have found a home and a refuge.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, a colonization meeting was held at the Musical Fund Hall, and addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Alderman McMichael. The former gentleman exhibited, with his usual lucidness, the various immediate and prospective benefits of colonization, as the means of peace here to all, and of emancipation and free institutions to the colored race. He referred distinctly and pointedly, but without asperity, to the disorganizing and virulent course pursued by the enemies of colonization, to whose efforts he predicted entire and signal failure.

Mr. McMichael followed, in a strain of fervid eloquence and searching rebuke, and exhibited the madness, the imbecility, and cowardice of abolitionism, as far as it could be personified in some of its noted, or rather notorious leaders. He showed that the very persons who, when themselves sufferers from riot and misrule here, could make such pathetic appeals in favor of social order, law, and religion, were themselves systematically, doggedly, and passionately pursuing a course which, if successful to the extent at all of what their fury might induce, would deluge the south with blood, and reduce her houses to ashes.

Judge Conrad was prevented by a sore throat from speaking on this occasion, as he had proposed doing.

The meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Colonization Society of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. This was done accordingly; and from the names and number of the officers elected, we may anticipate a no small accession of strength and efficiency to the good cause in this quarter. We have not been furnished with the list of the officers of the new society; but hope to be able to present it to our readers in our next.

In another column will be found an article from the Liberia Herald for March last. We hope that anti-colonizationists will not see in the playful remarks of our editorial brother, touching the pleasures of a good dinner, condemnatory evidence of the crapulous propensities engendered by the air of Liberia.

The leading articles in the Liberia Herald are generally on the present state and future destiny of the colonies; the good done, as well as the good omitted; evils present and perspective; the tone of encouragement blended with that of admonition and warning. In fine we always have evidences of a free mind, speaking through a free press, to a free people. To seize on particular passages in the Herald, when it is freely discussing all the complicated bearings of the government and social condition, the occasional wants, and yet positive advantages of the commonwealth of Liberia, is as fair, candid, and honorable as it would be to select passages in our own newspapers on this side of the Atlantic, in proof of universal bankruptcy, social disorganization and general corruption.

We can confidently invite the attention of our readers to a large amount of excellent original matter on the first and part of the second page of this week's Herald. The clear and satisfactory Retrospective Sketches of Colonization are concluded. In dividing the article for the Herald, we find that we have not given to the first part the precise signature affixed to the whole, by the author. Number one is signed "A New Englander." It ought to have borne the same with that of number two, "A New England Man." This explanation would have seemed futile a short time ago, before so many New Englanders, who are also New England Women, entered the arena of public discussion and become subjects for newspaper articles and debates.

We shall be pleased to hear again from A New England Man.

The shorter communication, from our Ohio friend, needs no commendation from us. It is to the point—encouraging and instructive. The present number of the History of Liberia will be read with the same avidity which has been displayed in the perusal of the preceding numbers.

LATEST NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival mentioned in our last, we have been favored with the perusal of several letters addressed to Mr. Buchanan; some of them to him in his official capacity; others, as to a counsellor and friend, whom their writers, the early colonists at Bassa Cove, hold in such affectionate remembrance.

Governor Matthias will be detained yet a few days longer in New York, in the discharge of filial duties, and of matters connected with his mission. In a short letter from him the other day, he writes—

"I left Dr. Johnson in charge of the colonies at Bassa Cove and Edina, and in good health. Our settlements, Bassa Cove and Edina, are in peace and in a high state of prosperity. But one of the emigrants by the Marine has died by fever; and that one, I think, a child. Mr. Sheridan has commenced operations at Bexley; he had, when I left, about thirty acres of land cleared, and growing potatoes, cassada, corn, rice, &c. The corn had been planted about a fortnight, and was about eight inches high. By this time he has planted his coffee and sugar cane."

Bexley, our readers will remember, is a new settlement, about six miles from the Cove, on the St. John's river, the land of which was obtained by purchase, by Mr. Matthias.

Doctor Johnson, the physician, and now provisional Governor of the colony, writes, under date of May 4th, 1838—

"We are advancing steadily and prosperously. The colony is generally healthy, though less so at this season than at other parts of the year. An Influenza has prevailed here for a few weeks past; but we have not suffered from it severely. My own health is quite good; the fever has always affected me but slightly. During my first two turns, I could read and write without much inconvenience, and kept a daily account of my health. But when one is well, as you are aware, it is emphatically life to live in this climate. A constant and gentle perspiration, with an increase of bodily weight, which commonly occurs to persons coming here from the north, must be connected with good spirits."

Dr. Johnson has, happily, in addition to professional attainments, a mechanical turn; he has succeeded in making a model, complete and connected in all its parts, of a saw-mill, and other machinery, to be moved by wind. Timber of the most durable kind has been hewed, and one of the colonists, Mr. John Hanes, has been engaged to erect the mill.

Widow Roberts, formerly a resident at Monrovia, shows what may be accomplished under difficulties, by a person of either sex. She writes—

"I have nothing very particular to inform you of; the greatest thing I can name to you is, that farming is going on rapidly. I believe the hardness of the times has done our colony a great deal of good. Bexley is settled up the river by Mr. Sheridan; he has also commenced a very large farm, and is going on rapidly. My farm is going on as well as I can expect; it is on Benson's river, nearly opposite Bassa Cove. The people generally are enjoying very good health; we have had but few deaths since you left the place. Myself, with many others, would be very glad to see you out here again."

Mr. Jonas Humphrey, who is not very prone to look at the bright side of things, thus expresses himself, May 4th, 1838—

"I trust that the hard times are over; those that tried farming last year, are encouraged to persevere; they are making large improvements on their farms, and others are making applications for farms. I presume, by the blessing of God, there will be more produce than Bassa Cove can consume. We shall have plenty to spare to emigrants, if you send them out. In Bexley they are doing wonders. Mr. Sheridan has got thirty acres cleared and planted, and the crops look finely. Others have cleared thirty or forty acres more, and they say it is as good land as there is in Africa. The people in Edina are engaged in farming very much. I was one of the assessors to assess property, and found their farms to be excellent land. Bassa Cove is in her infancy, and she is doing wonders, considering we have no teams here. Every eye is looking forward for better days, depending upon no one but themselves."

Mr. Nathaniel Gordon, amongst other matters, writes, under date, May 3d—"Our farms are coming on very well. We still have lectures on agricultural pursuits, which we think do a great deal of good." He expresses a wish for some tools, and uniform clothes.

Mr. Stephen A. Benson, keeper of the stores, writes that he is collecting camwood, palm oil, &c., for a return cargo.

DESTRUCTION OF LIVES ON BOARD OF STEAM VESSELS.

Another and yet another succeeds to the list of awful catastrophes, marked by a waste of human lives, from criminal carelessness in the construction and direction of our steam boats. We have Peace Societies striving to do away with the horrors of war and to divert men's minds from feelings of anger and acts of hostile aggression. We want associations, or rather it is full time that the people every where should form one grand association, to urge on their tardy legislators to take up the whole question of progression by steam, whether on water or on land. Past neglect of this important matter has not only resulted in an enormous waste of lives, but tends to throw a shade over national character. Life in our country seems to be so little valued that it is left to be the sport of every caprice, which speculating avarice, insane rivalry or insaner intemperance, may suggest and attempt.

The true protective policy consists in prevention. Penalties often fail to deter and their infliction when merited is too late to save life and heal wounded affections. Legislation should ever have that protection in view which is afforded by prevention. Its course in the matter now before us is clear and imperative. It is to appoint boards of supervision with competent authority, and suitable remuneration, and with at the same time undoubted responsibility, whose duties should consist in ascertaining and testing the strength of a steam vessel, the completeness and appropriateness in all respects of her machinery, and the competency of her engineers. Nor should the examination and enquiry be made only at the date of her first departure from port; but after every passage or at any rate after short intervals. The standard once raised and sustained by legislative sanction, and the now unanimous wish of the feeling of the people, would soon be received as permanent; and he who by an infraction of any protecting enactment should hereafter injure or destroy a fellow being would be regarded in the true light of a murderer.

There have been about fifty-nine persons saved of the number on board the Pulaski, viz. sixteen in the two boats which put off from the vessel, twenty-three who clung to a portion of the wreck and who were taken off by the schooner Henry Cameron, Captain Davis, and seven others who were taken off from another portion of the wreck by the same providential means, and fourteen landed on the coast.

"*A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind.*"

Despite of the now almost daily evidence of the success and prosperity of African colonization, the abolitionists stop short of no meanness, misrepresentation and untruth, by which they hope to retard and injure this great and glorious cause. Amongst their late pitiful devices was that of circulating a handbill, and extracts from two letters, headed NEWS FROM LIBERIA. Its disorganizing and anti-social character gave it a strong attraction to the eyes of abolitionism. It was no doubt thought to be an excellent stroke of policy, and as delicate as it was politic, to distribute this handbill largely to those persons who attended the colonization meeting the other evening, at New York, and who had just been listening to the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Seys, the Rev. Mr. Matthias, Governor of the colony at Bassa Cove, and Captain Waters, who spent three months at this latter place, in favor of Liberia and its institutions. To which of the libels, that on the entire black race, or that on the black colonies in Liberia, contained in the extracts, the editor of the "Emancipator" will most adhere, remains to be seen. Bitter and perverted must be the feelings of those who, for the sake of procuring something seemingly disadvantageous to colonization, are found so eagerly to seize and circulate such calumnies against the black race. For the sake of gratifying their hatred against some of the white brethren, abolitionists will run the risk of sustaining all the prejudices against the sons of Africa, and of furnishing arguments for their oppressors and wrong-doers. Or will the abolition bipeds of the buzzard genus, who live on moral putrescence, assume the privilege of selecting one portion of garbage for their own use, and leave the other, with a protestation that it is very sweet and savory, and fit food for the rest of mankind?

But to the matter itself, thus introduced as News from Liberia. We would fain withhold its publication, if we could at the same time show the spirit of detraction and perversion of all truth, which characterises its promulgators. But our reserve on this head would only be misconstrued by those who, having no delicacy of moral sense themselves, cannot conceive its possession by others. No matter how the character of third parties are implicated, or their feelings wounded by their references; if they keep within the letter of the law, (and even this they at times proclaim to be null and of no authority) they think they have done enough.

The extracts from the letters are said by the Emancipator editor to be "from one of the most scientific and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia—extensively known as an active and devoted colonizationist—and a man of unquestionable integrity, and of most respectable connexions in this country." All these assertions may pass current for *abolition facts*, but we take upon ourselves to show that, if the letters are not the coinage of the "Emancipator" mint, but are really written by a person who has been to Africa, this person never was known to be "an active and intelligent colonizationist," or at all imbued with the spirit or love of colonization at any time. If there be a person in Africa who has written the letters from which the "extracts" are said to be taken, it can be shown that he did not go, out of any regard for colonization, or with any desire to extend or increase its benefits; and that he has not, by language at any time, or conduct since his arrival, entitled himself to be regarded in the light of "an active and devoted colonizationist;" and that the allegation to this effect, of the Emancipator, is untrue; and still more—we sincerely believe, known to be untrue at the time. The circumstances under which the editor must have become possessed of the letters, as regards the correspondent and friends of the writer, can hardly have failed to enlighten him on this point. We challenge the Emancipator editor for the proof of the authenticity of the extracts, by its publishing the name of their writer. Until he do this, he cannot expect that they will be regarded as genuine. If he do so, we are ready then to prove their utter worthlessness, even if the intrinsic evidence on this score were not sufficient. In the mean time we proclaim, on all sufficient authority, the

ex-governor of Bassa Cove, prompting us thereto, the allegation respecting the feelings of the colonists and the state of the colonies, to be "false." If there be a person who has written these extracts, we think it just as probable that he is now amusing himself at a slave-factory on some part of the coast of Africa, as that he is rendering any service in Liberia. We would gladly transfer all the science, and intelligence, and unquestionable integrity, endorsed for said writer by the Emancipator, to the service of abolitionism. He gives as good evidence, in the extracts, of his devotion to this cause, as he has yet done of his zeal for colonization. For the present we conclude by publishing below, the contents of said handbill, with the preliminary "Emancipator" remarks, to which the reader has only to affix a meaning diametrically the reverse of what is there stated, and he will be nearer the truth.

"NEWS FROM LIBERIA."

"Extracts of letters from one of the most scientific and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia—extensively known as an active and devoted colonizationist—and a man of unquestionable integrity, and of most respectable connexions in this country. He was led to Africa through his zeal for the colonization cause, to which he has been devoted for years. He is still in that country, concerning which he now tells THE TRUTH.

"MONROVIA, Aug, 24th, 1837.

"You have yet to learn, that the prejudices of color work backwards here, among those who have suffered under them in America. You may have felt disgust, or contempt, or pity, for the degraded negroes around you in America; but here is hatred the most malignant, fear and envy, constantly resting against the white face and straight hair of the Caucasian race. And it is only the influence of the second feeling, which occasionally restrains the outbreaks of the first and third. Among the natives indeed, those feelings have no existence. * *

"Distress, anguish and want, form common scenes here; the more deplorable and hopeless, because the suffering is all due to the viciousness and laziness of the sufferers. * *

"Our commercial news is now an old story. While your folks have been falling from opulence to poverty, ours have only been falling from one depth of suffering and scoundrelism to another. * *

"May 12th, 1838.

"In my former letter, I gave you a few leading hints of some of the practical difficulties connected with the development of the colonization scheme, which I perceive have given occasion for a free expression of some of your sentiments on the subject. Though I see and feel reason to differ with you on several of your premises, I can heartily accord with you in the decisive condemnation of colonization; not only as concerns the relief and improvement of the colonists themselves, but also on its influence on the condition of the natives of the country. In its practical operation, it has thus far been a renewal of the worst scenes of conquest, oppression and extermination, presented in the history of the dealings of white men with the aborigines of the southern states. And even worse things than these are already hoped and planned by the brutish refugees from oppression, whom we are sending to execute schemes of conquest on the unoffending natives of this coast. The circumstance of the two parties being of one color and one race, abstracts nothing from the natural antipathy arising between aborigines and intruders. And in this case, as in other similar cases, neither party look to any possible result but the conquest and extermination of the other.

"As to these colonies being or becoming the '*nuclei* of scientific and Christian operation' in this land of darkness; for *science* I will answer, that they afford no facilities not possessed in a greater degree by any native town on the coast; and in them science would inspire less respect, and would meet with more hindrances, than among the natives or in the slave factories.

"As to the 'inherent rights of the black man,' though I entertain all possible contempt, both on scientific and *experimental* ground, for the idea that he 'stands on the same platform of natural equality' with us, it is enough for the main point in hand, that he is entitled to just as much liberty as he can use to his own benefit, and no more. That he ought to be *immediately emancipated* from the individual caprice of the white man, and made a subject of LAW, fully under its protection, in every personal, domestic, moral and religious right, I do believe. That every *child* of the race should be *immediately freed* from the degrading influences of slavery and *slaves*, and put under a severe, faithful system of appropriate education, for the perfect liberty of those 'who know the truth and whom the truth makes free'—and should never be allowed contact with the degraded authors of their existence, who contaminate with the foul and malignant breath of slavery whatever they touch, I do also believe. That, first and last, the system of transportation, as the essential condition of emancipation, should be abandoned; and that the free black American should be thought to be even under *less* obligation to come to Africa than the white, is equally important. Let them have a freeman's liberty, of going where they think they can do best; but every where, over them as a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race, let the rod of justice be a rod of iron.

"But as for the common proposals of the scheme, ordinarily known as 'abolition,' if their wild, speculative folly, needs more reasons for its condemnation than can be easily found in the United States, Liberia can more than make up the deficiency. All that unrestrained freedom does to make them a MAGOR MISSABIB [*terror round about*: JER. XX. 3] here, a terror to themselves and those round about them, would equally operate there.

"I cannot state my conclusion of the whole matter in the same terms you use, that 'Colonization has *fulfilled* its proper mission.' I should say, that after their proposed experiment had been fairly tried for twenty years, it had been found impracticable; and that *colonization has* FAILED *to fulfil its proper* mission; and, *therefore*, that 'its further existence is not needed.'

["The authenticity of the above letters is vouched for by the editor of the Emancipator, No. 143 Nassau-street, who transcribed it from the original, June 21, 1838: at 5 o'clock, P. M. Abolitionists feel unmingled abhorrence for such sentiments as the writer expresses towards our colored brethren—but we give it as *colonization testimony*.]

LECTURES ON COLONIZATION.

Of the great zeal and industry evinced by Mr. Pinney in his vocation, the following notice, taken from the Pennsylvania Argus, will give some idea to our friends on this side of the mountains; and will, we hope, incite them to something like corresponding exertions:

"The Rev. Mr. Pinney, former Governor of the colony of Liberia, will continue his lectures on the subject of African colonization, at the following places, viz: At Mountpleasant, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at early candle light; at Pleasant Unity, on Thursday the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Youngstown, on Friday the 22d inst. at early candle light; at Unity, on Saturday, the 23 inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Ligonier, on Monday, the 25th instant, at early candle light; at Donegal meeting house, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Fairfield meeting-house, on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 2 o'oclock, P. M.; at Salem meeting-house, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at New Alexandria, on Friday the 29th inst. at early candle light; at Congruity, on Saturday the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Peke Run church, on Monday the 2d day of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Salem Cross Roads, on Tuesday the 3d day of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Murrysville, on Wednesday the 4th of July, at 12 o'clock, M.; at Adamsburg, on Thursday the 5th of July, at early candle light; at Long Run church, on Friday the 6th of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP.

The apparent contradiction in the account of the votes of the House of Commons, on the West India Apprenticeship Bill, to which we referred in our last, is explained in the following summary of proceedings in that body, on the question referred to.

On the 22d of May, Sir Eardley Wilmot moved a resolution in the following words: "That it is the opinion of this House that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies should immediately cease and determine." After a debate of some length, the motion was carried by a majority of three, the vote being ayes 96, noes 93.

On the same evening the Queen's answer to the address on the subject of the slave-trade, (noticed in our last summary of foreign news) was brought down, and was as follows:

"VICTORIA R.

"I have received your dutiful address, expressing your opinons, wishes, and hopes, as to the measures best calculated to accomplish the effectual extinction of the traffic in slaves. I can assure you that I fully share your regret in observing the extent of human suffering still occasioned by this cruel trade. I have recently concluded with some foreign states additional stipulations, for the purpose of putting down this traffic. I am engaged in negotiations with other foreign states for arrangements founded on the principles recommended in your address, and I am urging Portugal to fulfil her engagements with Great Britain, by the conclusion of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade now carried on under the Portuguese flag. You may rely on my earnest endeavors to give full effect to your wishes on this important subject."

The resolution of Sir Eardley Wilmot was carried in opposition to the ministers, although they did not speak upon it, being somewhat taken by surprise; but it was subsequently nullified by the adoption of the following resolutions, on the evening of the 28th.

First. "That in order to prevent the injurious consequences which may follow from the intentions of Parliament being left in doubt, and in order to maintain the peace and welfare of the colonies, it is necessary to declare that, in the opinion of this house, it is not advisable to adopt any proceeding for the purpose of giving effect to the resolution of the 22d of May."

Second. "That this house, at the same time, declares its opinion that no means should be omitted which can tend to secure to the negro population of her majesty's colonies the privileges which they are entitled under the act for the abolition of slavery, and under the act for the amendment of the slavery abolition act; and farther, that the anxious attention of this house will be directed to the state and condition of the negro population, when the expiration of the term of apprenticeship shall have entitled them to the full enjoyment of entire freedom."

These resolutions were moved by Sir George Grey, and carried by a majority of 72.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, viz:

May, 1838.—Mrs. Joab Tyler,		$2 00
	A few boys friendly to Colonization,	2 50
	Mr. Duncan,	2 00
	Collections by Mr. Pidgeon,	40 00
	James Bavard, donation,	10 00
	Dr. John Bell, annual subscription,	10 00
	Benjamin Coates, do. do.	10 00
	Brownsville Colonization Society, per Mr. Freeman,	16 00
June.	Collection at 10th Presbyterian Church,	112 17
	2 Collections in the Musical Fund Hall,	241 35
	Subscribed on the cards at Musical Fund Hall,	
	Nathaniel Burt,	25 00
	Moses Johnson,	100 00
	James Imbrie,	5 00
	Wm. Nassau,	5 00
	A. Hill,	5 00
	G. Burton,	5 00
	A Lady,	5 00
	Benjamin C. Wilcox,	3 00
	A Lady,	50
	E. W. Warner,	5 00
	Charles P. Bayard,	5 00
	Miss Hannah Hays, Marietta, Pa. donation,	25 00
	Mrs. John C. Lowber,	30 00
	Thomas P. Cope, for education in Africa,	50 00
	Collections by Mr. Pidgeon,	100 00
	James Taylor, donation,	10 00
	Mrs. Miller,	5 00
	James Wallace,	5 00
	John Kerr,	5 00
	Mrs. Blaine,	10 00
	A. P. Wurts,	5 00
	Michael Reed & Son & Michael Reed,	10 00
	1 Copy of Yaradee and 1 copy Miss Beecheer on Slavery,	1 37
	A Lady,	1 00
	W. E. Elbert,	1 00
	E. Dorlan,	1 00
	John Tangrey,	1 00
	Collection by Gravel Run Congregation,	5 00
	Female Colonization Society of Wilmington, Delaware,	63 86
	Gold Ring, received at Musical Fund Hall, bought by Miss Hall of Wilmington, Delaware,	10 00
	J. Peters,	5 00
	E. Wells,	5 00
	Sale of Miss Beecher on Slavery, and Bissa Cove Views,	4 15
	J. B. Pinney,	175 00
	Mrs. Markoe, annual subscription,	10 00
	A Friend to the cause at Gettysburg,	5 00
	Elijah Coffin, Richmond, Illinois,	2 00
	John A. Brown,	120 00
	Miss Lawrence, being the amount voted to her for floral crown and dedicated to the cause of Africa,	5 00
	G. B. Reese for extra, No. 11 of Herald,	7 50
	T. Elmes, do. do. do.	7 50
	P. Beck, Jr. do. do. do.	7 50
	Warner Mifflin,	5 00
	Thomas Blandy, Newark,	10 00
	Alexander Crawford, do.	2 00
	Collection at Smyrna, Delaware, by Mr. Cresson,	22 68
		1,342 08

ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, *Treasurer.*

Philadelphia, June 21, 1838.

From the Liberia Herald.

We hear that a report is circulating in America, that there are very few children born here, and of the few that are born, none live. Now, this stale, worn out, hackneyed, barefaced, up and down lie, which was first broached by an American ship captain, who never told truth, but by mistake, we suppose had ceased to be circulated. But it appears we were mistaken. It is yet said that the former habits of the people were so licentious, that none of their children live. This falsehood is too gross and unreasonable to require a serious refutation. If it were necessary, an accurate classification of the ages of the inhabitants of the colony would give as large a number of living children born in the colony, as perhaps any other population in the world of equal number. The rice tub of many a father declares in language, the most unequivocal, that the above is the grossest slander. The first child that was born here, is now alive, and James Brander is his name, and sixteen years is his age, and a sturdier little urchin is not to be found. He has buried many a one,* and if the calumniator that vented the slander, will only come out here, he will most probably do the same service for him. How abashed would the slanderer be, if he is capable of blushing, if he could only see the said James Brander baring his head to the scorching rays of a vertical sun, and throwing off the heat as indignantly as we do the slanders, back in the teeth of those that attempt to heap them upon us.

* He is grave digger.

BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON.

We have received the following account, from one of the passengers, the Rev. Mr. Judd, of Garretsville, the accuracy of which may be relied upon

Several of the circumstances were peculiarly unfortunate. It is thought the boat might have been run on shore, had the engine not been stopped.—This was done to pick up the boat, which by some accident swamped in launching. The engine could not be started and by this time the steering ropes had been burnt off.

The Washington left Cleveland, on her down passage from Detroit, on June 14th, at 8 A. M. She proceeded on her way safely, until Saturday, 2 o'clock A. M. when she had arrived in the vicinity of Silver Creek, about 33 miles from Buffalo.

The boat was now discovered to be on fire, which proceeded from beneath the boilers. The passengers were alarmed, and aroused from their slumbers.—Such a scene of confusion and distress ensued as those only of my readers can imagine who have been in similar circumstances.

Despair did not, however, completely possess the mass until it became evident that the progress of the flames could not be arrested. From that moment the scene beggars all description. Suffice it to say, that numbers precipitated themselves from the burning mass into the water; some of them with a shriek of despair, and others silently sunk beneath the waves; others, momentarily more fortunate, swam a short distance and drowned; others still, on pieces of boards and wood, arrived on the beach—yet some even of these sank into a watery grave.

The small boat had by this time put off, loaded with about 25 souls for the shore. Thes arrived safe, picking up one or two by the way. The writer of this article was one of the number. Other small boats came to our assistance, which, together with the Washington's boat, saved perhaps a majority of the persons on board.

It is supposed that forty perished. It is impossible to compute the precise number. Many remained on the boat until it was wrapped in one sheet of flame. Of these there is reason to believe that numbers perished in the conflagration; while others, half burned. precipitated themselves into the watery element; thus suffering the double agony of death, by fire and water.

The utmost exertion was used to run her on shore, until it became necessary to stop the engine in order to let down the small boat, which having been done, the fire had progressed so far as to render it impossible again to start the machinery.

I will give a few particulars of the losses of the passengers.

Mr. Shudds is the only survivor of his family, consisting of seven. A lady passenger lost three children, a sister and a mother. Mr. Michael Parker lost his wife and parents, sister and her child.

It is proper to say, that while the *writer alone* is responsible for the foregoing statements, all the survivors to whom the paper has been submitted concur in the parts set forth.

R. J. JUDD, of Garretsville, O.

Many were the heart rending scenes that occurred in this terrible catastrophe. An English family, consisting of a man, his wife and two children, came on board the boat at Toledo. While the fire was raging, the man worked by the side of our informant till they could stay no longer. Then he and his wife threw their children overboard and jumped in after them. The father and two childen were drowned—the mother was saved.

Several passengers went into convulsions with terror, on the deck, at the outset, and perished in the flames.

A newly married couple, supposed to have embarked at Erie, jumped overboard in each others arms and sunk together.—*Buffalonian*

OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER. June 18, 1838.

Loss of the Steam Packet Pulaski, with a crew of thirty-seven, and one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty passengers.

On Thursday the 14th instant, the steamer Pulaski, Captain Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore, with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies.

At about 11 o'clock on the same night, while off the North Carolina coast, say thirty miles from land, weather moderate and night dark, the starboard boiler exploded, and the vessel was lost, with all the passengers and crew except those whose names are enumerated among the saved in the list to be found below.

We have gathered the following facts from the first mate, Mr. Hibberd who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hibberd states that about 10 o'clock at night he was called to the command of the boat, and that he was pacing the promenade deck in front of the steerage house; that he found himself, shortly after, upon the main deck, lying between the mast and side of the boat; that, upon the return of consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion, something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his then situation. He was induced therefore to rise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat amidships was blown entirely to pieces; that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top torn open; that the timbers and plank on the starboard side were forced asunder; and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that direction.

He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded, therefore, to do this. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object, and he replied that it was to pass around the steamer to ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the other boats to be lowered, and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk, after a fruitless attempt to bail her. He had in the interim taken several from the water, until the number made ten. In the other boat afloat there were eleven.—While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat, the Pulaski went down with a dreadfnl crash, in about 45 minutes after the explosion.

Both boats now insisted upon Mr. Hibberd's directing their course to the shore, but he resisted their remonstrances, replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight. At about three o'clock in the morning they started, in the midst of the wailings of the hopeless beings who were floating around in every direction, upon pieces of the wreck, to seek land, which was about thirty miles distant After pulling about thirteen hours, the persons in both boats became tired, and insisted that Mr. Hibberd should land. This he opposed, thinking it safest to proceed along the coast, and to enter some one of its numerous inlets; but he was at length forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little east of Stump Inlet.

He advised Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, who had command of the other boat, and a couple of ladies with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, and, should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children. There were eleven persons in the mate's boat, (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's.) Of these, two passengers, one of the crew, and the two negro women, were drowned, and six gained the shore. After waiting for a signal, which he received from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat, in safety. They then proceeded a short distance across Stump Sound, to Mr. Redd's, of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday evening until Sunday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and two passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Passengers in the Two Yawls.

Mrs. P. M. Nightingale, servant and child, of Cumberland Island; Mrs. W. Fraser and child, St. Simons. Georgia; J. H. Cooper, Glynn, Georgia; P. W. Pooler, Savannah, Georgia; Captain Pooler, senior; William Robertson, Savannah, Georgia; Elias L. Barney, North Carolina; Solomon ——; S Hibberd, 1st mate Pulaski; W. C. N. Swift, New Bedford; Z. A. Zeuchtenberg, Munich; Charles B. Tappan, New York; Gideon West, New Bedford, boatswain; B. Brown, Norfolk, steward.

Persons Drowned in Landing.

Mr. Bird, of Bryan county, Georgia; an old gentleman from Buffalo, New York, and recently from Pensacola; a young man, name unknown; Jenny, a colored woman; Priscilla, a colored woman, stewardess.

TEXAS.

We have advices from Velasco, as late as June 1st. Congress had adjourned.

A delegation of Cumanche Indians had met commissioners appointed by the republic, and concluded a treaty of peace satisfactory to all parties. Gen. Lamar was the popular candidate for the presidency. The election takes place in November next; his success is considered sure. Complaints are loud of Indian disturbances on the frontier.

TEXAS MONEY.—We learn that since the President's veto of the bill for a further issue of the promissory notes, this money has become a scarce article in Texas. It is greatly preferred to Mississippi notes, and is at par with any southern bank paper, excepting that of New Orleans, Tennessee and Alabama—the two latter of which is but little in advance.

TEXAS LOAN.—The plan of a loan law, suggested and laid before Congress by capitalists of the north, was adopted by that body during its last session. Commissioners in conformity therewith, were appointed by government, who proceeded immediately to the final adjustment of this important matter. There remains little doubt of the speedy termination of this negotiation to the interest of this growing republic.

ENGLAND AND TEXAS.—A commercial treaty has been entered into by the Texian government, through her minister, with Great Britain. It does not, for certain stated reasons, recognize the independence of Texas, but is in effect tantamount to a recognition.

Summary.

From the Richmond Compiler, June 18.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body brought its labours to a close on Saturday evening. We give a summary of its proceedings. Little good, we fear, has been accomplished, save the good feeling which has been generated, and which, diffused throughout the Commonwealth, will, we hope, ultimately yield a rich harvest of good fruits.

The Convention recommend an increase of the banking capital and the vigorous prosecution of the various important lines of internal improvement now in progress, as essential to the attainment of the great end in view. They also recommend another State Convention to assemble in Norfolk in November next, and the appointment of Delegates to the Augusta Convention.

The Convention dissolved in the finest possible good humour, about 3 o'clock, Saturday, and adjourned to "Bacon's Spring," to partake of a dinner provided by the Richmond Delegation.

We perceive that Philadelphia has given (the Bank donation excepted) some seven thousand dollars to Charleston. The bank would have established for her some sort of a claim to liberality had she given nothing at all; as it is the public can judge whether the one donation has not well nigh neutralized the other as far as her character that way is concerned.

The steamboat Wilmington has resumed her trips from Arch street wharf to Wilmington.

The great annular eclipse of the sun which will occur on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, will be visible throughout the northern part of the western states.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—The head quarters of Major Gen. Macomb, who will take command of all the forces on the Northren Frontier will be at Sacket's Harbour.

The War department has directed two steamboats to be chartered—one for Lake Erie and the other for lake Ontario,—to be armed and manned for the purpose of preserving the peace of the frontier.

The Army and Navy Chronicle adds that in consequence of the scarcity of officers, the Cadets of the graduating class at West Point will be detained until they can be assigned to the several regiments and corps in the Army with a view of immediately placing them on active duty in the field.

We learn from the same source that Captain M. C. Perry has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of examining the recent improvements in steam machinery as applied to navigation. He will go out in the next trip of the Great Western.

AUCTION DUTIES FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 20, 1838.

J. B. Myers,	$10,705 98
S. B. Thomas,	6,500 44
S. N. Davies,	5,320 61
Joseph Bispham,	2,723 85
G. W. Lord,	1,865 01
C. C. Mackey,	477 78
C. J. Wolbert,	469 82
M. Thomas,	235 68
S. Poulterer,	81 32
George W. Smith,	34 36

The Chambersburg Repository says that the Governor has at length subscribed the stock to the Cumberland Valley rail-road, authorized by the Legislature, and that the Company has received the first instalment.

COTTON.—We believe that the largest amount of cotton cleared at the custom-house of any port in the United States, in one day, was at this on Saturday last, which was 12,566 bales, destined as follows, viz—5,821 bales for Liverpool; 4,425 for Havre; 831 St. Petersburg; and 1,500 coastwise.—*New Orleans Bee, May* 28.

The annual financial statement, or budget, was brought forward by the chancellor of the exchequer, on the evening of May 18. It showed a deficiency in the year of £2,532,000.

The directors of the Great Western steam ship company have passed a resolution that another great steam vessel be immediately commenced, which is to be called The City of New York.

George Chambers, Esq., has been elected President of the Bank of Chambersburg, in the room of T. G. M'Culloh, Esq., resigned.

A Magnificent Water Fountain has been erected in Franklin square, at a cost of $10,000: being 60 feet in diameter. It has forty jets, which cast the water to a considerable height.

The nomination of James K. Paulding to be Secretary of the Navy, *vice* M. Dickerson resigned, was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday.

On the same day, also, was confirmed the nomination of John R. Livingston to be navy agent for the port of New York, *vice* J. K. Paulding.—*National Intelligencer.*

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.—The quantity of tobacco in, and already received at the new tobacco warehouse, has already so far exceeded the expectation of the dealers and of the committee entrusted with the management of the building, as to require three additional screws, which are now in progress of erection. From the 19th March to the 15th instant, 2,200 hogsheads have been received into the warehouse, and 1,705 hogsheads inspected.—*Philadelphia Prices Current.*

Some time ago the Government of Holland applied to the States-General for their assent to the formation of a rail-road from Amsterdam to Antrim by Utrecht, with a branch to Rotterdam; but the representatives, alarmed at the heavy charge it would create, rejected the proposal. It appears, however, that the king has resolved to undertake this great work by himself; for the Staats Courant of the 1st May, contains a Royal Decree for the construction of this road, which is to be ultimately prolonged to the frontier of Prussia.

Statistics.

PHILADELPHIA STATISTICS.

The following Statistical facts, are taken from a pamphlet, entitled, "*Facts in relation to the progressive increase, present condition, and future prospects of Philadelphia.*"

"In 1825, there were brought down the Schuylkill 6,500 tons of coal, which by the last report of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, has so much increased, that last year (1837,) no less than 506,475 tons reached this city, which at an average price of $5½ per ton, would amount to $2,785,612 being greater than the value of all the imports from Great Britain, in any one year [with two or three exceptions] of the first 100 years from the landing of William Penn, and equal to more than two-thirds of the value of the exports from the state to all parts of the world in the year ending September, 1836. The whole amount of tonnage on this Canal, in 1837, was 726,730 tons. In 13 years, viz: from 1825 to 1837, the amount of tolls alone have increased from $15,775 74 to 604,189,57, a sum exceeding twice the value of all the exports to Great Britain from the colony in any one of the first 100 years after its settlment.

"Of the coal which reached the city by the Schuylkill in 1837, 328,304 tons were shipped from that river in 3,070 vessels, which shows a considerable increase since 1834, in which year only 1 654 vessels were employed for that purpose, viz. 72 brigs, 1,122 schooners, 420 sloops. On the 4th June, 1832, 117 vessels passed through Gray's Ferry Bridge, 40 of which were brigs and large schooners, and a few days before 104 vessels exclusive of boats passed; formerly only 3 or 4 passed per week. It is but a few years since only a wood shallop was to be occasionally seen on this river, which now transports millions on its waters.

"The whole amount of tonnage employed in transporting coal on the Schuylkill in 1835, was 24,733 tons, and in 1836, 24,479 boats passed the Fairmount locks with coal or other products; and in the same year, 12,200 boats ascended the river; and in 1837, 13,870 boats ascended, of which 5,102 were loaded with merchandise; and 13,912 boats descended, of which 8,960 were loaded with coal, and 4,952 with produce, limestone and other articles, making the total number of boats which passed the Fairmount locks in 1837, 27,782; besides all which, there is a considerable portion of the trade of the Schuylkill at intermediate points, which does not reach the city, as for instance, 575 boats with 28,775 tons of coal, last year discharged their cargoes short of the city.

"Let us turn towards the business of the Susquehannah. By the report of the Union Canal Company it appears, during the year ending November, 1837, there were transported 246,472,833 lbs. or 110,032 tons, and that tolls to the amount of $107,590 37 were received, and that 6,204 boats passed through that canal.

"We have now in connection with state canals and rail-roads, a regular communication with Pittsburg, forming together a length of 401 miles, and thus opening in every direction a trade with the great West to an almost unlimited extent, "passing through the heart of our own state," where but a few years since the savage roamed and murdered the almost defenceless settlers. In 1753, in Pittsburg itself, now called the "Gate of the West," there was not a single white man residing. In 1770 there were but about 20 houses, inhabited by Indian traders. In 1793 the arrival of a keel boat was considered one of the greatest enterprises ever performed. In 1804 it was a village—In 1805 the first stage crossed the mountains, requiring seven days of hard labour, to reach that city. In 1833 there were four daily stages, in 1834 the journey was performed in 57 hours. It now probably contains 40,000 inhabitants. In 1834 there were 120 steam engines in operation, and 1,634 steamboats arrived and departed, and the city business is estimated at 15 to 20 millions of dollars per annum. "It communicates with upwards of 50,000 miles of steam navigation, of the vast and fertile valley of the Mississippi, extending over a surface near 1,500 miles square."

Let us now examine the business upon these rail-roads and canals, the main line of which to Pittsburg cost for its construction $12 358,000. By the Canal Commissioners Report, it appears that, in 1837, $885,199 99 were received in tolls, and for motive power on this part of the state works, being about 3 per cent on its cost. That the arrivals and departures of boats and cars were equal to 50,248 westwardly, and 47,092 eastwardly.

"What the value of property transported we cannot be ascertained, but when it is considered that most of the supplies for the whole extent of the Mississippi valley, and even beyond it, pass by this route, it must indeed be immense. Some few facts will, however, tend to throw light on this point. In 1835, before the canal was opened in the spring at Pittsburg, it is stated by an "old merchant" of that place, that 200 to 250 wagons arrived there weekly with goods from the East, and when the canal opened although *ten daily lines of boats*, instead of four or five, the usual number, were employed, they were insufficient to carry off the goods as fast as they arrived. From the 16th of March to 22d of June, 1835, 30,234,065 pounds were received from the East, and 16,653,429 pounds sent to the East, and 873 boats departed for the East, and 849 arrived from the East. The same merchant estimates the value of goods arriving by wagons and the Pennsylvania canals at from 50 to 70 millions of dollars. From November 1834, to November 1835, 14,172 cars departed from Philadelphia to the West, and the number of miles travelled by passengers on the route was 2,875,649¾; and in 1837, 104,793 passengers were conveyed on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, and 37,555 cars passed the Schuylkill inclined plane. There are now employed on this road 40 locomotive engines, some of them capable of drawing a train of 30 cars. The expense of transportation does not probably exceed one half of that of wagons. There were the past season in operation 11 transportation companies, five from Schuylkill and six from Broad street, capable of conveying 550 tons of goods daily, equal to nearly 200 wagon loads.

"With all these facilities of intercourse, and with such an extent of country to be supplied through their instrumentality, who can pretend to limit the extent of business, which must ultimately be concentrated in this western quarter of the city! These works and this trade are all comparatively in their infancy. Who can foretell what other channels and sources of business may be developed in the course of their progress, which are now unthought of!"

Poetry.

From Hood's Comic Annual, for 1836.

A LAY OF REAL LIFE.

"Some are born with a wooden spoon in their mouths, and some with a golden ladle."—*Goldsmith.*

"Some are born with tin rings in their noses, and some with silver ones."—*Silversmith.*

Who ruined me ere I was born,
Sold every acre, grass, or corn,
And left the next heir all forlorn?
My Grandfather.

Who said my mother was no nurse,
And physicked me, and made me worse,
Till infancy became a curse?
My Grandmother.

Who left me in the seventh year,
A comfort to my mother dear,
And Mr. Pope, the overseer?
My Father

Who let me starve, to buy her gin,
Till all my bones came through the skin,
Then called me "ugly little sin?"
My Mother.

Who said my mother was a Turk,
And took me home—and made me work,
And managed half my meals to shirk?
My Aunt.

Who "of all earthly things" would boast,
"He hated others' brats the most,"
And therefore made me feel my post?
My Uncle.

Who got in scrapes, an endless score,
And always laid them at my door,
Till many a bitter bang I bore?
My Cousin.

Who took me home, when mother died,
Again with father to reside,
Black shoes, clean knives, run far and wide?
My Stepmother.

Who marred my stealthy urchin joys,
And when I played, cried "What a noise!"
Girls always hector over boys?
My Sister.

Who used to share in what was mine,
Or took it all, did he incline,
'Cause I was eight and he was nine?
My Brother.

Who stroked my head, and said "Good lad,"
And gave me sixpence, "all he had;"
But at the stall the coin was bad?
My Godfather.

Who, gratis, shared my social glass,
But when misfortune came to pass,
Referred me to the pump? Alas!
My Friend.

Through all this weary world, in brief,
Who ever sympathised with grief,
Or shared my joy—my sole relief?
Myself.

MALTA.

Valletta, March 30, 1838.

Sir,—As you were kind enough to spare room for a few words from Malta, when the writer had little heart to speak of anything but its desolation and its wants, perhaps you will admit a short notice written under somewhat more cheerful circumstances.

The black cloud of disease and death, which hung over us then, has passed away long enough to have left but a faint shadow behind. While you have been suffering all the severities that winter can bring with it, ours has been one continued bright and balmy spring. The unusual quantity of rain that fell in the autumn, followed by so mild and sunny a winter, has clothed the island with more and brighter verdure than common; though, indeed, what vegetation there is, is always brilliant and luxuriant till the sun of June scorches up every green thing, and leaves the rock sear and arid till the second spring of October. Now the air is charged with perfumes, above all with that of the intoxicating orange flower; the May, which in England hardly makes good the promise of its name, is just shedding its white blossoms, and losing its fresh odour; violets are gone.—roses, carnations, jessamine, honeysuckles, wallflowers, are in full beauty. The rose of Malta, matchless for its rich and delicate perfume, may be had in favoured spots all the year; but now it is coming out in every garden. Its fragrance is like the most luxurious atar, tempered by the delicate freshness of nature. Every crevice of the rock has nursed some small wild flower, which is now gratefully adorning its sterile cradle. The blue anemone, and the bright scarlet pheasant's-eye, and the tall white lily, and many more, are gone. The small blue iris, which seems to spring out of the bare and solid rock, is in all its beauty, with a hundred more whose names I do not know. The crimson sulla or clover, the handsomest of crops, is disappearing, field by field, and the gorgeous carpet of crimson and green, before another week, will be converted into hay. Making hay *for* the summer, is one of the expressions that startles an English ear. The Maltese call this season *il Passo*, from the numerous birds that now make Malta their resting-place, between Africa and Europe. The *Caccia de' tortori* now begins, and the gentlemen of Valletta are leaving their houses for shooting-boxes in the remoter parts of the island. Turtles, trained for the purpose, are hoodwinked and kept in close cages, that they may not beat themselves against the bars. Thus blind and captive, they pass a month, and are only taken out of prison to be put on the branches of the Cuba trees. The fluttering of their wings attracts the wild doves, which come and perch near them, and are taken. The poor doves will pass on, but civilized Europe will treat them no better than barbaric Africa.

Hundreds of butterflies are now opening their bright wings. The air is full of the hum of the bees, which, some say, gave its name to Melita. The green and bright-eyed lizards dart out and in among the walls and rocks. The teeming spring pours out all her treasures of life and beauty, without reserve or fear. The husbandman, eager to profit by the small allowance of time and space which nature grants him, does not suffer the earth to rest for a single day. In one corner of the small field, some of the family are cutting sulla, and binding it in bundles for green fodder, while in another they are digging the few yards of newly-cleared ground, and sowing the crop which is to be reaped in summer. I have a mind to tell you a great deal more about the the long and curious process of creating that soil which travellers, so complacently repeat was brought from Sicily. But I have already wandered far from the object I had in view when I began; which was to give a slight and imperfect notice, in default of better, of some of the very interesting remains of art existing in Malta, which the industry and pure taste of Mr. Hyzler, the artist mentioned in my last letter, have dragged from their long obscurity, and which I hoped his delicate and faithful pencil will make known to the lovers of art throughout Europe.

A history of the order of St. John ought to be written here, with these remains before one's eyes. For such a history, the most interesting and beautiful illustrations abound; but, as it is not very likely to be written, it may be in part collected from the memorials of past glories. Of these, the vestry of the church of St. John, at Valletta, (the church erected by and belonging to the Order,) contains, among many others, the following:—

A *Tritico* (trypticum,) painted on pannel, which served as altar-piece in the Admiral's galley, when the Knights put to sea to encounter the infidels. The centre is a Descent from the Cross, full of the sublime pathos of Van Eyk, to whose style it bears a strong resemblance. Mr. Hyzler is of opinion that it was painted by a German artist, who studied in Italy. As I trust he will himself communicate to the public his remarks on this admirable picture, I shall only say, that, to an eye which seeks in painting chiefly the kind of language, in which it gives utterance to religion and poetry, this is one of the most affecting pictures I remember to have seen. The right wing represents Mary Magdalen bearing the vase of ointment: the left, Jozeph of Arimathea with the crown of thorns. These appear to me to be a different hand. The dress of the Magdalen reminded me strongly of several pictures of the early Venetian school; and the expression of the whole is less severe and more Italian than that of the centre. Both that and the Joseph are admirable for grace, expression, and beauty of painting. No trace has, as yet, been discovered of the artist's name.

I was still more struck with a picture of which I had not heard—a head of Christ, crowned with thorns. Of all the representations I ever beheld of this tremendous subject, this is the most awful and tragical. The woes of the whole world seem to rest upon the compressed brow and heavy eyelids. It is impossible to look at it, and not to see that "he hath borne our griefs." The artist has ventured on the dangerous experiment of painting tears rolling down the cheeks—this does not detract from the awful character of the suffering. There is no margin to the picture; it is the mere head and neck, of the size of life, as if cut out; and around it, instead of a frame, a circle of golden stars. It stands on a small gold foot. On the back is a comparatively modern and worthless head of the Virgin. The Canon Casolani, a young Maltese ecclesiastic, who does honor to his country and his profession, by his learning and taste, and by his solicitude for the preservation of these venerable remains, is of opinion that this is painted over a Madonna, coeval with the Christ. It may be hoped that some means will be taken to ascertain the fact, and to bring to light so great a treasure, if it exists. A German gentleman who accompanied us, and who is conversant with the collections of Germany and Italy, places this picture as early as the ninth century. It is, of course, in distemper, and covered with glass.

There are twenty-four choral books, of the largest size, in folio, written on vellum, and illuminated. The notes are about as big as diamonds on common sized playing-cards. The illuminated capitals contain each a composition from the Gospel history, taken, apparently, from Flemish or German designs. These books were ordered by the illustrious grandmaster, Villers de l'Isle-Adam, whose arms and motto, *Pour la foy*, they bear. They, as well as the two pictures I have described, were among the treasures of the Order carried away on its expulsion from Rhodes, and brought to Malta in 1530.

There is also a most curious specimen of tapestry, consisting of sacred vestments, in which, at the intersection of the cross, are wrought designs from the life of Christ. One, of the three Marys, is of singular beauty. Considering the size of the figures—about nine or ten inches high—this is the most extraordinary work in tapestry I ever saw. Probably it is Flemish This, too, came from Rhodes. The magnificent and exquisite works in gold and silver which the Order possessed were, as is well known, plundered and destroyed by the French in 1798.

I must also mention a very curious picture in the church of the Capuchins, at Floriana, near Valletta.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century, some Maltese galley slaves contrived to escape from Constantinople, with one of the Turkish galleys. They had carried off a picture of the Virgin, which served them as a banner, and under its miraculous conduct they eluded the pursuit of the galleys sent to recapture them, and landed safely in St. Paul's Bay. In compliance with their vow, they bore the picture, in procession to the church of the Capuchins, where it now serves as altar-piece to a chapel, under the name of Madonna della Liberta, and has the reputation of miraculous powers. On either side of the chapel is a picture representing the escape and the landing painted after the Chinese fashion—something between bird's-eye view and landscape. The sacred picture itself is concealed behind another, which is removed by machinery. It is so covered with votive ornaments, that we had great difficulty in discerning the features. The good fathers, however, were very obliging, and went so far as to get a ladder and to open the glass before it. Whether they will be prevailed upon by our entreaties to remove the voti and have it cleaned, I hardly know; but it is deplorable that it should remain in its present condition. It is evidently a Byzantine picture, of great antiquity, and of the best school.

There are many very curious specimens of ancient Byzantine art in the Cathedral of Citta Vecchia—among others, a St. Paul, half length, the size of life, the drapery of massive silver, wrought precisely after the painting beneath, and fixed on. This was one of the corruptions of Byzantine art. The picture is of the best age, and has a grandeur of expression well suited to the subject.

This reminds me to mention what may be new to some of your readers, as it was to me. By the kindness of some Greek friends, I was invited to a Greek wedding. While seated at the upper end of the little church, I saw, at the lower, two pictures—a Christ and a Virgin—which appeared to me extremely old. They had all the characteristics of the Byzantine school—the lank, emaciated figures, the rigid fixed eye, &c After the ceremony, (which it would cost me a letter to describe) I went up to the pictures with eager curiosity;—behold, they were modern daubs! On expressing my surprise to an art-loving friend, he told me that the tradition of Byzantine art is perfectly preserved; and, indeed, that it is deemed sinful to depart from it in the least degree. Pictures of this kind are often brought to Malta, and sold for almost nothing. Their merit is small enough, but, as illustrations of a singular fact, they are interesting.

I must conclude this hasty and rambling letter. Spite of its incoherences and its imperfections, it may give your readers some idea of what an eye that seeks for the beautiful or the rare, may find even in this small, and, at first glance, barren rock. Malta wants what it has never had an approach to—skilful puffing. There is not even a shilling guide-book for the swarms who perch here, like the birds on their way between Asia, Africa, and Europe. There is not a set of lithographic prints, such as a sixth-rate watering-place would produce: not even a catalogue of the tombs of the Knights of St. John, in which the well-born stranger might be almost sure to find some name allied to his own. In short, Malta has never had a press. Now she has obtained of England this great mover and interpreter of human thoughts and actions, it remains to be seen how soon the taking off the fetters can be followed by a free and vigorous use of the limbs.

Yours, &c. *Athenæum.*

Extract from the Report of the General Assembly.

Among the causes which seem to have retarded the progress of the gospel, one which appears very prominent, is a disposition among God's people to be carried away with, and to unite in keeping up the various exciting topics of discussion which peculiarly distinguish the present day. This has been called the age of improvement. Such it may be. But it certainly is an age of excitement and innovation—an age in which many appear to think themselves called upon to question and unsettle principles which have received the enlightened sanction of centuries—to contest the propriety of things held most sacred—to uproot and destroy the deep foundation of all order, social, political and religious, and to keep the mind of society in a state of constant excitement and change. This disposition has not been without the countenance of professing christians—and its effect has been felt throughout the whole church. Many of God's people, instead of lending their talents, their influence, and their feelings, to the great work of saving sinners, have given them another direction. They have assisted in attracting the attention of the church and the world to other objects, which have so effectually engrossed the mind as to exclude the peaceful truths of the gospel, and prevent their efficacy. In order that the gospel may have its most rapid and glorious progress, the minds of men should be in such a calm, composed, an unexcited state, that the attention may be directed as undividedly as possible, to gospel invitations, and gospel truths. The church instead of countenancing any other state of public feeling, should exert itself to allay and repress all such excitements—should throw oil upon the troubled waters, and should earnestly pray to the great Head of the church, that he would speak peace to the raging elements, that there might be no obstacles to hinder, no difficulties to retard, the rapid advancement of his glorious kingdom.

Wm. S. Plumer, *Moderator.*

Education.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN PRUSSIA.

"The first vocation of every school," says the law of 1819, "is, to train up the young in such a manner as to implant in their minds a knowledge of the relation of man to God, and at the same time to excite and foster both the will and the strength to govern their lives after the spirit and the precepts of Christianity. Schools must early train children to piety, and must therefore strive to second and complete the early instructions of the parents. In every school, therefore, the occupations of the day shall begin and end with a short prayer and some pious reflections, which the master must contrive to render so varied and impressive that a moral exercise shall never degenerate into an affair of habit. Moreover the masters shall take care that the children punctually attend divine service on Sundays and holidays. All the solemnities of schools shall be interspersed with songs of a religious character. Lastly, the admission of the scholars to the communion should be made an occasion for strengthening the ties which ought to unite master and pupil, and of opening their minds to the most generous and sublime sentiments of religion.

"Care shall likewise be taken to inculcate on youth the duty of obedience to the laws, fidelity and attachment to the sovereign and state, in order that these virtues may combine to produce in them the sacred love of country.

"Though in establishments which admit no boarders, the authority of the masters does not extend beyond the precincts of the school, they are nevertheless not to remain indifferent to the behaviour of the pupils out of school hours. In boarding schools, the whole authority of the parents is delegated to them.

"The paternal attachment of the masters, their affectionate kindness towards all their pupils, will be the most powerful means of preserving them from immoral influences, and of inclining them to virtue.

"No kind of punishment which has a tendency to weaken the sentiment of honor shall, on any pretence, be inflicted; corporal punishments, in case they be necessary, shall be devoid of cruelty, and on no account injurious either to modesty or to health.

"Incorrigible scholars, or those whose example or influence may be pernicious to their schoolfellows, after all the resources of paternal authority, joined to that of the masters, shall have been exhausted, shall be expelled, in compliance with the judgment of the school committees.

"By making the pupils themselves, as they advance in age, assist in maintaining order in the school, they will be accustomed to feel themselves useful and active members of society.

"Primary instruction shall have for its aim to develope the faculties of the soul, the reason, the senses, and the bodily strength. It shall comprehend religion and morals, the knowledge of size and numbers, of nature and man; corporeal exercises, singing, and lastly, imitation of form, by drawing and writing.

"In every school for girls, without exception, the works peculiar to their sex shall be taught.

"Gymnastics shall be considered as a necessary part of a complete system of education, and shall be taught by simple rules, favorable to the promotion of the health and bodily strength of children.

"Every complete elementary school necessarily comprehends the following objects:

"1. Religious instruction, as a means of forming the moral character of children according to the positive truths of Christianity.

"2. The German language, and, in provinces where a foreign language is spoken, the language of the country, in addition to the German.

"3. The elements of geometry, together with the general principles of drawing.

"4. Calculation and practical arithmetic.

"5. The elements of physics, geography, general history, and especially the history of Prussia.

"Care must be taken to introduce and combine these branches of knowledge with the reading and writing lessons, as much as possible, independently of the instruction which shall be given on those subjects specially.

"6. Singing; with a view to improve the voices of the children, to elevate their hearts and minds, to perfect and ennoble the popular songs and church music or psalmody.

"7. Writing and gymnastic exercises, which fortify all the senses, and especially that of sight.

"8. The simplest manual labors, and some instructions in husbandry, according to the agriculture of the respective parts of the country.

"The instructions in religion, reading, writing, arithmetic and singing are strictly indispensable in every school. No school shall be considered as a complete elementary school, unless it fulfil the whole scheme of instruction just marked out.

"Every burgher school shall afford instruction on the following heads:

"1. Religion and morals.

"2. The German language, and at the same time the language of the country in the provinces not German; reading, composition, exercises in style, study of the national classics. In all the German part of the country, the modern foreign languages are an accessory branch of study.

"3. Latin is taught to all the children, within certain limits, as a means of exercising their faculties and their judgment, whether they be or be not to enter the higher schools.

"4. The elements of mathematics, and especially a thorough course of practical arithmetic.

"5. Physical science, as far as is sufficient to explain the most remarkable phenomena of nature.

"6. Geography and history combined, in order to give some knowledge of the earth, of the general history of the world, of the people who inhabit it, and the empires into which it is divided. Prussia, its history, laws and constitution, shall form the subject of a special study.

"7. The principles of drawing shall be taught to all, concurrently with the lessons in physics, natural history, and geometry.

"8. Writing must be carefully attended to, and the hand trained to write distinctly and neatly.

"9. The singing lessons shall be attended by all the pupils, not only with a view to form them to that art, but to qualify them to assist in the services of the church with propriety and solemnity, by singing the psalms or choral music with correctness and judgment.

"10. Gymnastic exercises, adapted to the age and strength of the scholars."

General Theological Seminary.—The Catalogue of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, has just been published, from which it appears that there are at the present time connected with that Institution 74 students, viz: Senior Class, 27; Middle Class, 24; Junior Class, 23. These are under the instruction of the following Professors: Rt. Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D., Professor of the Nature, Ministry, and Polity of the Church; Rev. Samuel L. Turner, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning and the Interpretation of Scripture; Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity; Clement C. Moore, LL. D., Professor of Oriental and Greek Literature; Rev. Wm. R. Whittingham, D. D., 'St. Mark's Church in the Bowery,' Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., Lecturing on the Evidences of Christianity and on Moral Science as connected with Theology; Rev. Benj. I. Haight, A. M., having charge of the Department of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence.

William and Mary College.—We are indebted to the politeness of President Dew, of William and Mary College, for a catalogue of the officers and students of this venerable institution. We are rejoiced to see the Alma Mater of so many illustrious men taking so prominent a stand among the literary institutions of the country. The whole number of students this session, exclusive of the School of Ancient Languages, amounts to one hundred and eleven.

Pennsylvania College.—We have before us the annual catalogue of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Adams county, and are happy to learn that the institution is in a very prosperous condition. The following is the state of the classes:

Seniors,	6	Sophomores,	15
Juniors,	15	Freshmen,	15
Irregulars,	8	Preparatory,	64—123

The preparatory school includes studies for business students, a good practical English education, wherein the classics are not required.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MANURES.

Perhaps there is no point which more strongly marks the difference between the old husbandry, and the new, than the increased formation and application of manure; and there is no one which more clearly evinces the superiority of the latter; since, however wide the chemist and the farmer may differ as to the food of plants, all are agreed that animal manures furnish it the greatest quantity, and that the productiveness of cultivated land is in a great measure determined by the quantity of manure applied. Under the improved system of a rotation of crops, root culture, and alternation of grass and grain, combined with yard and stall feeding of sheep and cattle, the quantity of manure produced on the same farms has in many instances been quadrupled, and the amelioration of the soil has been in the same proportion.

The value of the manure producedin Great Britain, taken in connection with her agriculture, may be seen from the fact that it is estimated by McCulloch at about 250 millions of dollars, while the whole of the cotton manufacture of the kingdom is only about 230 millions; and if it is not rated as high in the United States, it is because so much of our country has been but lately brought into cultivation, and its necessity and value is therefore not felt or appreciated.

In this country, it is where manure has been used the longest that its value is best understood, and the greatest efforts made to procure it for application to the soil; but even in these places the means of increasing the quantity that should be applied to the land, that are adopted by European nations, would be considered at present as burdensome and non-paying. Ship loads of bones have been carried from this country to Europe to be crushed and used as bone dust in fertilizing their soils; and we have been compelled to purchase at exhorbitant prices of those nations, the wheat and other grain, that this same manure would have produced at home, and at the same time have lost to our farms the fertility it would have imparted.

Long Island, that part of it in particular lying near New York, has long and justly been considered the most fertile spot and the one that best pays for cultivation, of any in the United States. To what is this fertility owing? Not to the natural qualities of the soil, for in these it is far inferior to many in other sections of the country; not altogether to improved methods of tilling, or the advantages of a market, though these must have had their influence in stimulating industry;—but mainly to an increased attention to the production, purchase, and application of manures. The sweepings of the streets and the manure from the city stables,—the leached ashes from the country on both sides of the North river,—the ashes and refuse from the soap boilers' manufactories, wherever they could be procured on the Atlantic coast without regard to distance,—the lime and marl of New Jersey, and the treasures of the deep in the shape of Manhaden or Mossbunker fish, have all been called in requisition, and the result has been, that in productiveness, that Island may be considered the garden of America.

It is true that the farmers of Long Island, as well as those in the neighbourhood of other cities and villages have neglected, or been ignorant of one of the most powerful of manures, poudrette or prepared night soil; and in consequence have suffered immense loss; but since the attention of men of science has been turned to the subject of the best methods of preparing and applying manures, it is probable the advantages to be derived from this new source will not longer be overlooked.

But whatever improvements or discoveries may be made, it seems clear that the farmer for manure must rely mainly on his stables and yards, and his study should be to render these most efficient and available. One main object should be to prevent the escape of the liquid and volatile parts of the manure, as experience proves that these are the most active in exciting or supplying plants with food and thus accelerating their growth. The yards and the stables should be provided with litter, such as straw, hay, leaves, &. with vegetable mold or muck, with the wash of roads or the overflowing of streams, in sufficient quantities to absorb and retain the urine and other liquid parts of the manure, and where these cannot be obtained, common earth or dry sand will be found of great utility in preventing the loss which must ensue where these parts of the manure are allowed to escape from the yard. If when the farmer cleans out his yards, he were to cover them with a hundred loads of vegetable or absorbent earth, he would find in the following year a greater number of loads of the most valuable manure, the greater part of which without such precaution would have been wholy lost.

It appears to be a well established rule, that manure to produce the most benefit, should be applied unfermented, and the decomposition take place in the earth. That rotted manure may afford at times more benefit to a particular crop, or that it may not be more conveniently applied to some crops, is not denied; but as a general and reasonable rule it may be asserted that manure should be rotted in the ground where it is wanted. Some crops are rarely injured by any quantity that can be given them, as corn, potatoes, and roots generally; of course such should have the advantage of the first process of decomposition in the manure, while its after effect is reserved for the grains and grasses. Heavy manuring of the grains, especially the spring ones, is more apt to produce lodged straw, than full berry, a result rarely felt when it is applied first to hoed crops, and the first fermentation has passed away.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

PEACH TREES.

I am sorry to see it recommended in No. 39 of your Cabinet, to put *coal ashes* round the roots of *peach trees*, to protect them from insects. Some years ago, when living in the country, I obtained peach and plum trees from Philadelphia, and having heard of the use of coal ashes, I applied them as directed by your correspondent. The trees all became sickly the first summer, and one died.

Suspecting that the ashes were the cause, I dug to the roots and found them all rotten as far as the ashes reached. Some of my neighbors told me that they never applied ashes, whether coal or wood, till they might be thoroughly leeched; that is, till all their causticity might be washed away.

The method which I subsequently adopted and found both safe and effectual, I learned from one of the first four volumes of the "Agricultural Society." Dig away the earth so as to lay bare the superficial roots, and then encircle the trunk of the tree with rye straw, the butt ends in the ground; tie this in several places firmly to the tree, and cover up the butt ends with the removed earth. The straw need not be more than one foot long, nor need it be applied very thick.

When you plant a tree, look very carefully for worms, and then be sure to apply the straw before the first of June. But if the tree has been planted more than one or more summers, then dig away the earth down to the superficial roots and search for worms. If gum exudes from the bark, it is almost certain that the enemy is there, and he is to be sought out with a sharp pointed knife, even if it be found necessary to cut away a good deal of the bark; the wound must then be carefully crammed with well-wrought tough clay, and the whole covered with the straw. These wounds will heal more quickly if made about the first of May, when the sap begins to flow freely, and there is a long season of uninterrupted growth.

The worms are small and white, with a red head. They are the offspring of eggs deposited there by a fly the previous summer. They sometimes completely girdle the tree, that is, eat away the bark through the circumference. Nothing is more easy than to prevent all this evil, by the means above mentioned.

I have said above that about the first of May is the time to wound trees with the least injury. This is the fact, and hence I am sorry to see axes, and saws, and chisels employed in almost every street, square, and garden in this city, during the winter. Wounds which would soon heal if made in May, will ever remain a rotten stump if made in the autumn or winter. Let the wound be made very smooth with a sharp instrument, then the sap flows freely, a glutinous and congenial covering is formed, the long growing season succeeds, and before winter the process of healing is far advanced, if not completed. S. J.

P. S. The trees of your correspondent may have been too large to be seriously injured by the ashes; mine were young trees, some just planted. But whatever is deadly to the young, cannot be wholesome to the old, though to these it may be less fatal than the worms.

Rice—Indigo—Cotton—Tobacco.—In a late number of the *Southern Agriculturist*, is a valuable article on the agriculture of South Carolina. It contains a good deal of curious historical and interesting information concerning those well-known staples of South Carolina, with which our own country has had, and still has so much to do. We have therefore made out the following summary of a portion of the article:—In 1693 a Mr. Smith, who had seen *Rice* in Madagascar, was governor of the colony. He had a piece of low land which he thought would do for the culture, could the seed be procured. At this juncture a vessel from that island, in distress, luckily put into the harbor, and the cook happened to have a small bag of the very article in demand! It was sown, flourished, and was distributed in all quarters. The swamps being found to be its proper soil, it became at once the staple; the Parliamentary Council so voted it; and the production amounted to 18,000 barrels in twenty years; in the next ten to 264,488; and to double that quantity in the ten which followed. In forty-three years from its introduction, the regal government having now superseded the proprietary, the quantity raised in *one season* had reached 71,484 barrels. Such was the beginning of the culture and corresponding trade now so immense. Six years from the date last named, *Indigo* was introduced. It had been naturalized in the West Indies, (from Hindustan) and Governor Lucas, of Antigua, incidentally sent a sample of the seed to his daughter in Carolina, she being fond of plants. She sowed it, again and again. It was cut off by frost and worms. She still persevered, and finally succeeded. The governor now sent over a professed indigo-maker, one Cromwell. Vats were made on the plantation, and the first indigo in Carolina produced; and the result was, that when this enterprising young girl was married, she received, as a rich dowry, from her father, the whole of the indigo raised that year on the plantation. Every body then took it up. The next season, 200,000 pounds came to England. The new system flourished to a miracle; and before the war of 1775 the amount of its exportation was more than one million one hundred thousand pounds! After the war, the English were supplied principally from India. Now came on the dynasty of *Cotton*. The land suited this plant, and the whole agricultural system of the state may be said to have been changed in a single season. This article, like indigo and rice, had been raised as early as 1680, but it was not considered as an export till 1747, in which year it appears, from an old pamphlet lately discovered, that *seven bags of cotton wool*, worth about 78 dollars, had been sent out of the province. During the war cotton was raised, from necessity, for coarse cloths. In 1794 it looked up a little. That year Whitney introduced his famous *gin*, which made cotton at once a staple, and gave all the southern states an importance in every way, which they never otherwise could have attained. In the season just named, the exports were 8,340 bales. In forty years from that time they were 1,284,328 bales, to which amount some hundred thousands must now be added, we suppose, for the last two years. We think we have seen an account of 18,000 bales *sold* this season at Liverpool alone, in *one morning*—much more than three times the whole American exportation forty-four years ago! It is stated that the importation of that city is equal to 2000 bales a day. All the celebrated sea-island cotton of both South Carolina and Georgia has, it appears, sprung from a handful of seed sent over to a planter in the former province from his father, the Surveyor-general of the Bahamas. Such is the history of a single article of agriculture, the value of which has advanced from 32,000 dollars, in forty-four years, to the enormous amount of about *sixty-one and a half millions of dollars*. A late American paper states that 330,000 bales of the new crop were received in New Orleans, from October 1, 1837, to the following February 16th. Of *Tobacco*, not much need be said. It was early known, but the profit of cotton, and the *bulkiness* of the other article, soon settled the matter as a question of both agriculture and commerce. The history of the latter, in the more northern states, might indeed be curious. Poor King James, little bethought him when he published his Counter-Blast, that at this period more than *sixteen millions* worth of the manufactured luxury would be annually chewed, puffed, and sneezed away by the people of the United States alone.

Athenæum.

Gold.—The medical properties of gold have lately occupied the attention of M. Legrand; and he is of opinion that this metal, reduced to an impalpable powder, that its metallic oxydes, and that the perchloruret of gold and sodium, possess in a very high degree the property of restoring vital strength, and of increasing the activity of the organs of digestion and nourishment.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

No. 27, Sansom street, Philadelphia; where all communications are to be addressed.

Terms.—$2 per annum, payable in advance.

Thomas Buchanan, Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street, is General Agent and Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Subscriptions and communications for the Herald can be addressed to Mr. Buchanan.

Copies of Freeman's Plea for Africa, (third edition,) Carey's Letters; Miss Beecher's Letters; and the Life of Lott Carey; also the lithographic view of Bassa Cove, are for sale at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom street.